PUBLISHED 'MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,149.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
13th July	ORIENTAL	5264	DEVANHA	6092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd Aug.	ORINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5264	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6806
* 31st "	*CALEDONIA	7550		
* 7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,141	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

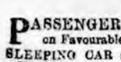
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,141	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	472	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1056	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY VIA KARACHI.

Mark	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*	City of London	9,080	.....	July 10	July 26	Aug. 29
†	City of Karachi	5,347	.....	" 13	July 28	" 22

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY DIRECT.

	Denbigh Hall	5,000	July 18	Aug. 2	.....	Aug. 29	
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	July 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1	
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14	
*	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23	
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 29	Sep 7	Oct. 1	
*	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25	
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	.....	

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Carries also second Class passengers.
For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 11th July	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 12th July	10 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,009 tons, on MONDAY, 15th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 20th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
9th July, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	9150	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badersich	1st Oct.
KORNER	6301	A. Forsti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4732	M. Dubrovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mocca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1 h and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2801	M. Ticac	22nd July,
PERSIA	3695	F. Craglietto	29th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort. Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th July 1907.
ISCHIA	6,099	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,099		17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

OF
MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY
Rates for &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT,

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

INSURANCES.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

Chairman:
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

FIRE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For further particulars apply to—
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up....£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND .....£ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betroug Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038-08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

THE KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL—Rs. 4,00,000.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO

4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of these 4,000 Shares, 1,750 have been taken up by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase-money, leaving 2,250 shares, now offered to the Public, *Payable as follows:*—

ON APPLICATION ... ... Rs. 50 PER SHARE.
ON ALLOTMENT ... ... ,, 50 PER SHARE.

DIRECTORS:

(1.) E. A. MILLER, Esq., (Manager, Messrs. Macdonald & Co.).
(2.) J. N. BRICE, Esq., Victoria Road, Karachi.
(3.) LALJEE LUCKHMIDASS, Esq., Merchant and Agent.
(4.) NUSSERWANJEE R. MEHTA, Esq., (of Messrs. Nusserwanjee & Co.)
(5.) USPANDIARJEE DINSHAW, Esq.,(of Messrs. Dinshaw & Co.) (*Ex-Officio*).

AGENTS & SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co.

LEGAL ADVISER:
NADIRSHAH NAOROJI, ESQ., B.A., L.L.B.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Bombay.

BANKERS:
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
LAWRENCE ROAD, GARDEN QUARTERS, KARACHI.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed and registered under the "Indian Companies Act VI, 1882," for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, hitherto carried on by the Proprietors, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co., the well-known merchants of Karachi, and to acquire, equip, extend, or start similar business in Karachi and elsewhere.

The Mill was built two years ago, and commenced working in January of last year. After working six months, it was found necessary to work the Mill day and night and to enlarge the buildings on account of the increased demand for flour. The flour was exported last year to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Colombo, Mauritius, Mombassa, Aden, Zanzibar, Liverpool, Calicut, Malabar Coast, Hyderabad, Quetta, etc., and the quality of the production of the Mill gained everywhere high approval Besides there is a good local demand for the different Productions of this Mill.

A considerable profit was shown up to 30th June, 1906, and the profit of the latter period—from 30th June, 1906, to 30th June, 1907—was a very substantial one. Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay, have certified as to the Profit and the Assets to be taken over by the Company and their report is annexed hereto. The land bought for the Mill has since already considerably appreciated in value. It is now intended to double the Plant and Machinery, as it is found necessary to do so, and the present Mill Buildings are sufficient to meet the extension. The doubling of the Machinery and Plant will cost much less in proportion to the original cost, and the profit will be more, as the cost of production will be less in proportion to the present cost of production.

The present Milling and Wheat-washing plant is of the best make and thoroughly up-to-date, from the well-known makers Messrs. ROBINSON & SONS, of Rochdale. It has given every satisfaction, both as regards quantity and quality of production. The Machinery for doubling the plant has already been ordered out, including a special process called the Pneumatic Process Milling Plant, which will give an even better return as to quantity and better results as to quality of flour.

The Mill buildings, Bungalow, godowns, etc., are built of puca stone. The Mill is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and has an excellent water-supply: the situation of the Mill is also most central for Local Business.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
KARACHI.

DEAR SIRS,

We beg to report that we have examined the Books of the KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS for the year and six months ending 30th June, 1907, and we certify that the Profit for the year ending 30th June, 1907, after providing for management allowances, all expenses (including a provision for depreciation), amounts to Rs. 47,000. We have also inspected all the Mill Property and verified the stock in hand, cash, outstanding, etc., and we hereby certify the value of the Property as shown by the Books as follows:—

The Assets to be taken over by the Company, including the Land, Buildings, Money, Stock, etc., are as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land, Buildings, (Bungalow, Mill Buildings, Godowns) each at cost, and Goodwill	1,16,145	2	1
Machinery, plant, tools, and electric light plant, at cost	1,26,547	0	9
Stocks of wheat, flour, coal, etc.	67,862	11	3
Cash in hand and in Bank, Outstandings (guaranteed by vendors) ...	42,696	3	6
Total...	3,55,251	1	7
Less Creditors...	552	3	11
Total Assets ...	3,54,698	13	8

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

(SD.) A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Bombay.

1st July, 1907.

From the Profit made during the past year, it will be seen that, on the above basis, a return of 13 per cent. will be payable to shareholders; and by doubling the plant, as the cost of production would be less than that at present, the Directors have good hopes of securing even a more remunerative dividend to shareholders.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co., will be the Agents and Secretaries of the Company for the term of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company, and afterwards at their option, their remuneration has been fixed at Rs. 500 per month and a commission of 10 per cent. on the nett profit of the Company, after providing for all cost of repairs, maintenance, establishments, rents, offices, and working expenses, but before setting aside any sum as a reserve or depreciation fund. The Agents' firms are very well known throughout Sind, Punjab, Bombay, etc., and it should be noted that their remuneration depends on the "Profits" of the Company and not on the outturn.

Arrangements have been also made to retain the services of the present efficient staff of the Mill.

Applications for shares should be made to the Bankers of the Company, "The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China," Macleod Road, Karachi, with the amount payable on application.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of applications for shares may be obtained from the Agents or from the Auditors.

The Directors reserve to themselves power to deal with each application and to decline or comply with same to such extent as they may think fit.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and when the number of shares alloted is less than the number of shares applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and if any excess, it will be returned to applicant.

A contract has been entered into between the Vendors and the Company for the purchase of the Property and existing trade contracts. These contracts and copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Secretaries and Agents of the Company at Karachi and at the Auditors' Office in Bombay.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face...	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case...	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
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The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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GREY HEAD OR BEARD.

RESTORES FADED, GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.
PRODUCES A GRADUAL CHANGE OF COLOUR
DOES NOT STAIN, OR INJURE THE SKIN.
IS CLEAN, WATERY AND PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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Silver Reserve Fund .....$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundr

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "Hansa" Line Steamer "SCHWARZENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, and ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained as per clauses in the Bills of Lading. No Surveys will be granted on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective Goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1907.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME!

THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 500,000

In 2,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Rs. 25 per Share to be paid in advance with the application.

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NOW it is beyond doubt that SUGAR MANUFACTURING is paying in India. The existing Factories make large profits. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., for example, has made from 30 to 45 per cent. profits.

The Company has secured most profitable concessions from H. H. The MAHARAJA SAHEB OF SIROHI. (For particulars see Prospectus.)

ALLOTMENT LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1907. Intending Shareholders should, therefore, send their applications without delay, that they may not be disappointed.

Application forms, &c., can be had from the Company's Offices.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, situate at Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, on Thursday the 18th day of July 1907, at 10-30 a. m. (Standard Time), to transact the usines intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
BELLA VISTA OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 4th JULY, 1907.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
FIRST OPENING WEEK.

VISIT TO-DAY and secure the very best articles at Sale Price, which will cost you double the Price elsewhere.

We say nothing, our Prices do the talking.

These are the few Astounding Prices we give below :—

150 Best Travelling Rugs, at Rs. 3-8 each.
450 Doz. Ladies' Cotton and Woollen Vests from ans. 4 to Re. 1 each.
200 Doz. Ties from ans. 2 to ans. 8 each
A visit will convince you.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

BEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 30) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17 ; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 3-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after Wednesday, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1907.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, as the monsoon has set in, further applications for concessions in connection with MINING OPERATIONS for Manganese and other Minerals in the Chhota Udepur State, will not be considered by the Darbar after the 15th instant until the 1st of November next.

C. E. STAFFORD STEELE,
State Adviser and Dewan,
CHHOTA UDEPUR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that from the 7th instant, we shall OCCUPY our NEW PREMISES :—

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS,
PALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LIMITED.
Engineers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CROMPTON AND CO., LTD., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, beg to give Notice that on and after Monday, July 8th, their Address will be—

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SECTION OF NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 15th July, 1907, Nagda-Morak Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, comprising the following Stations, will be OPENED for the Local and through-booking of Goods and Coaching Traffic of all descriptions and Public Telegraph Messages :—

STATIONS.	STATIONS.
Mehidpur Road,	Garoth,
Alot.	Pachpahar.
Chau-Mahla	Jhalrapatan Road.
Suvasra.	Suket Road.
Shamgarh.	Morak,

One Mixed Train each way will run between Rutlam and Morak. The Down Mixed will leave Rutlam at 7-0 and arrive at Morak at 16-55. The Up Mixed will leave Morak at 10-10 and arrive at Rutlam at 19-55.

Further particulars as to Rules, Rates and Classification of goods can be had on application at any Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4TH JULY, 1907.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

No.	Kind.	Makers.	Spindls.	Year.
1.	Slubbing.....	Howard & Bullough	64 ...	1887.
2.	Intermediate ..	"	88 ...	"
1.	Roving	"	80 ...	"
2.	Mules	Taylor and Lang....	732 ..	1890 1 ½" Gauge
2.	Mules	Asa Lees	672 ..	1890 1 ½" Gauge.
1.	Old Willow....			

For inspection and terms apply to THE MANAGER, at the Mills, Kala Chowki Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

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THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of SHORTHAND, with free INSTRUCTIONS throughout, Rs. 5-4. Prefection guaranteed.

T. S. W. The Simplex is certainly simple—may take the place of P tman in India.

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A guarantee furnished to refund the amount, if not satisfied. Write sharp to THE PRINCIPAL, "THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," BARODA.

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REASONABLE PRICES.
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STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,
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IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

Please Read This !

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion ?
THEN TRY
EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly, but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

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From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah Jaunpore :—"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles ; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

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E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price Rs 3 per Bottle.

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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, roh Gate Street.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DESH DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 16-13 : Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 3 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rixds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Kumbharwada Street, Advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Brass, Copper, Cupro, Nickel, Gunmetal, Lead and Antimony and Lead Pigs, Wrought Iron Scraps, Bullock Cart Ambulance Wagon, Electric Batteries and a considerable quantity of stores at the Castle Park, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 10th day of July 1907, at 2-30 p.m. sharp (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as brass, copper, cupro, nickel, gunmetal, lead and antimony, and lead pigs, old copper, cupro, nickel, envelops, gunmetal and wrought iron scraps, white metal, bullock cart ambulance wagon, Electric Batteries, also a number of unserviceable shovels, spades, oil drums, buckets, pawlias, axes, pickheads and a considerable quantity of old gunny canvas, leather, old tin, etc.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Goods, etc., at Apollo Bander, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe and next to Mr. A. Bicaji, Jeweller, being stock-in-trade of a tailor and outfitter.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 11th and FRIDAY the 12th Instant, at 2-30 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the above shop, the following woollen goods, such as cashmere, Venetian, whipcord, goldcord, coating, alpaca, merino, flannel, plain and velvet cordraes, silk oxford, Japanese crape, Turkish towels, table cloths, napkins, silk and cotton handkerchives, rajai, Woollen and cotton socks and stockings, woollen and thread gurnsey, eldwood hats, English leather and tin trunks, collars, neckties, chemies, English boots, shoes and slippers, scent, soap, woollen and China silk coats and pants, sleeping suits, English umbrellas and walking sticks, bedsteaps, railway and Scotch rugs, blankets, Gladstone bags, cane easy chairs, boldalls, entire furniture of the shop, electric fans and light, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a very large lot of Cigars, Cigarettes, Cheroots, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, China Preserves, &c., damaged by tap water, at No. 140, Frere Road, opposite the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dinshaw Merwan & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 140, Frere Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, at the risk and costs of Messrs. Kaikobad Cawasji Batliwala and Jamshedji Cawasji Batliwala, the following goods damaged by sweet water :

A very large lot of cheroots, such as P. & O. Planter Commodore Wheler No. 1., Pondicherry cask cigars No. 1, Lightfoot Axis, Anglo-Indian, Trichi Darling, Morning whiffs, Mongina Special, Moulmein, Sirdar, Bahadur and other make, cigars in boxes, tobacco such as gold leaf, Virginia, fair maid cigrettes, such as Egyptian, Richmond gem, Captain Navy, Three Castle, May Blossom, &c., Hamilton and Ceylon tea, coffee, preserves, curry powder, guava cheese, brown paper, and a lot of labels and other things.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUBBS' CHEST SAFES, PADLOCKS, ETC.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pestonji Edulji Asavaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., the following goods by Chubbs & Sons, consisting of chest safes, cash, deed, paper boxes, cupboard and drawer and box locks, front door locks of assorted kind, fancy door handles, plates, show cases and furniture, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munsookhal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, and the goods will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Pearls and Jewellery.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Aga Ahmed bin Abdul Wahéb Misbari—

1 parcel about 750 chaws white pearls.
1 parcel about 130 chaws white pearls.

By order of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabboy and Co., the Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. A. H. Vishram and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Framroze Jamshedji Aga.

1 carring set with brilliants.
1 carring set with emerald and brilliants.

Also on account and risk of the concerned—1 diamond bootee, one diamond pin and one emerald ring about 4 ruttles.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of surplus furniture of the local Bank consisting of round tables, chairs, easychairs, what-nots, cabinets, reclining sofas, teakwood cloth press, dressing and washand tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, bentwood sofas, teakwood benches, brass rods, teakwood and iron double bedsteads, baba cots, carpets, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1907.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaddars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Dusters, Thana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jajai Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Beautiful Hose, Socks, Jumpers (Fancy & Merino Ribbed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Bennett Street, Bombay.
Do. —No. Canning Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY — Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business at every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 8.] [BOMBAY, *July* 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 7/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	hgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	64 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/16	1/8	
Do. in New York	67 5/8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44 1/4		
Do. do. do. New York	4·87		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since 25 Apl.	
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3 1/2	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £275.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/16d, unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Quiet.	
Futures	...Easier.	
East Indian	...Quiet.	
Manchester	...Steady.	
Total Sales	...6.000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1.000	"
Imports	5.000	"
Mid-Americans ...	...7 35-05	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3/4	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·89 —03	6·79 —04	6·70 —04	6·61 —07

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Ap.
6·58 —04	6·57 —03	6·55 —04	6·55 —04	6·56 —03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3.000
Do. do. last year...	9 600
Exports to Great Britain ...	3·000
Do. to Continent ...	1.000
Spot Cotton—12·40 —10	
Futures—Month of July 12·20—13	Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bear pressure largely from New Orleans.
Do. do. Dec. 12·02—09	

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—13½ unchgd
Futures—Month of August 12·95 — 25
Do. do. October 12·25 — 38
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34s New Terms—August-September—London—Done Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,610.000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore, 52s, July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ + 14

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment.—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4/9 Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£111	
Yellow Metal	d. 9	

ARRIVALS :—"Kt. of the Thistle," "Uhenfels," "Arenfels," and "Magdala."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
...ce Sova...	Rs. 19,000	Aden	Arabia	Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
...Bove	3,360			
...d Colas ...	1,728	Aden	do	E Surrufally and Co
...ces	420			
Sove.....	1,155			
...t Coins..	1,330	Alexandria	do	A G H A A Reza
...lio Rupees	2,000	Bahrein	Geelpara	H M & H M Hadi A A Rahim
... Gold	4,900	Jeddah	Mushtari	
...ces Sova	43,455			
... Coins ..	19,300	Jeddah	Naderi	Sundry Natives
... .	2,745			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

...DAY EVENING.] [9TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.
...k of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
...k of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. 4th July.
...k of Bombay..... 4 per cent. 4th July.
...k of Madras ..... 5 per cent. 29th June.

...y :—
...Market is unchanged. There are borrowers ...t cent. per annum for two months fixed.

...ge :—
...has been another quiet day in the exchange ... All Banks were willing to buy bills at ...2d. for 3 months' sight bills, but very few ...ered. The above rate was available for two ...y, after which the best rate for credits ... 5/16d. 3 months' sight. There was still ...er for telegraphic at 1s. 4 1/16d. but this ...tional as also was 1s. 4 3/32d. for demand ... Far Eastern rates are steady.

...ote :—

... London	...	1s. 4 1/32 d. to 1/16 d.
... Draft ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d.
... 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9/32d.
... 6 months' sight		1s. 4 1b 32d.
... 3 months' sight—France		170 1/3
... 3 months' sight—Marks		139 1/2
...ong—30 days' sight	...	151 1/4
...ame—30 days' sight	...	149 1/2
...al—30 days' sight	...	219

Government Paper :—
The Market has been quiet to-day. The opening rates were 97 1/8 for cash and 97 1/16 for the settlement, but later in the day falling to 97 1/16 and 97 respectively. A small business was done for the settlement. Considering that money is fairly easy, prices for Government Paper are low but this must be attributed to the imminence of the New Loan. Calcutta quotations are steady at 97 1/16 for ready and forward.

We quote :

Cash	Rs.	97·1
1st Settlement	"	97·0

Sullion :—
Reuter advises an advance of ½ in the price of Bar silver in London. On Monday ready bars closed at 31 1/8, and for two months' delivery at 31 3/16, the New York quotation being ¼ up at 67 5/8. There has only been a small business passing in the local market. Ready bars opened at 79 1/16 for cash and closes 1/16 lower. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold		24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold		24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	0	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...		79	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...		79	0	0
Ditto 2nd " ...		78	15	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market opened this morning quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. Exporters are buying new crop quietly. We hear of Good Broach having been done at Rs. 265 to Rs. 266, Khamgaon—Akola at Rs. 224 to Rs. 225 and Fully Good Khandesh at Rs. 204 to Rs. 205.

Speculators have been buying Good Broach in the Bazaar at Rs. 265 and at the close the feeling is quieter.

Mills are steady buyers of ready cotton, but stock holders are meeting the demand freely.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	Ready.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	230	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	212	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	208	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	207	"
Fine " Muttia ...	195	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	185	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	195	"
Fine " Bengals ...	188/9	"
Good Westerns ...	235	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	250	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	264	March 08
Fine " ...	"	279	"
" " Nagpur Kampti...	"	240	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum. ...	"	232	"
Fine " Khangaum, Akola	"	224/5	"
" " Bengals ...	"	205	"
" " Khandesh ...	"	215	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	205	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	188	"

Liverpool Opening :—

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	6.000	bales
Total Imports	6,000	"

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·85 —04	6·75 —04	6·66 —04	6·57 —04	6·54 —04

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·53 —04	6·51 —04	6·51 —04	6·52 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
There is no enquiry and the tone is quiet.

Ready	Rs.	7 13 0
Forward—September	Rs.	8 8 0

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady and the enquiry is improving.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 13 0
Yellow Gujarat	"	8 8 0

Poppyseed :—
The feeling is quieter and there is no business passing.

Ready	Rs.	10 1 0

Castorseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

	Rs	38 8 0

Cottonseed :—
There is a limited enquiry and the tone is steady.

	Rs.	20 8 0

Mowraseed :—
The market is very quiet.

...	Rs.	6 13 0 July-Sep.

Wheat :—
The market is firmer, but buyers do not appear eager to do anything at present prices.

White Delhi	Rs.	5 6 0 July

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,425	C. D.
India	594	C. D.

Mills :—

Century	1.700	
David	370	
Kohinoor	750	
Manecki Petit	3,150	Aug.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	
Amritsar-Patti	110	
Tapti Valley	447 1/2	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	7.537	bales.
Wheat	8 701	cwts.
Linseed	6 373	"
Rapeseed...	10.811	"
Gingellyseed	274	"
Poppyseed	4,754	"
Groundnuts	55	"
Castorseed	11.525	"
Rice	5.105	"
Myrabolams	1.112	"
Cottonseed	16 472	"
Mowraseed	7.946	"
Gram	8.404	"
Joowar	2.446	"
Maize	nil	

KARACHI EXPORT TRADE.

Shipments Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI JULY 9.

EXPORTS :—Wheat actually shipped from Karachi during the month of June amounted to 73,840 tons and of barley and other seeds to 135,336 tons.

The above figures show that the railway has done fairly well in meeting the needs of shippers. The grain merchants, however, say that they expected to ship a good deal more, and that fewer forward bookings were made than would otherwise have been the case had there been a certainty that larger engagements could be met.

Wheat and grain of all sorts have been lying for weeks at stations up-country, particularly on those in the Chenab Colony, and several steamers were delayed at the wharf for want of cargo which ought to have been down here long before the steamer sighted Manora.

The fact that there has not been room at the wharves for all steamers waiting to load and the loss of a number of lighters in the last cyclone, has had the tendency, to delay shipments.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. 'The Fragrant Floriline' being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet delicacy of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT.—June 28, at Nazira, Assam, the wife of J. S. Elliot, of a daughter.
LINTON.—June 9, at Mahur, North Cachar Hills, Assam, the wife of Wilfred Linton, Esq., of a son.

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You never feel more cool and refreshed, than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-53m. 11-16a. ; Low water, 1-40m., 5-33a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 11.—Municipal Corporation 3-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m., Royal Scots' A Team. *vs.* Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water, 0-24m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-16m., 6 9a.
Friday, July 12.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Government Telegraphs. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-53m. Low water, 5-51m., 6-45 a.
Saturday, July 13.—Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams *vs* Elphinstone College and B. I. L. I., respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Artillery *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water 0-56m. Low water 5-52m. 6-47a.
Sunday, July 14.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h-10m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water 1-1m. Low water, 5-53m. 6-48a.
Monday, July 15.—Municipal Corporation 3-30 p. m. Marcks and Company, annual meeting, 4-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots' B Team *vs.* Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. Highwater, 1-43m., 2-21a. Low water, 7-31m., 8-39a.
Tuesday, July 16.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h 19m. High water, 2-25m., 2-55a. Low water, 8-6m., 9-20a.

THEFT AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—Mr. R. H. Ireland, residing in Nepean Sea Road, reported to the Police that some one had entered his room on Monday night and took away a silver watch and chain and some other articles collectively valued at Rs. 96.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during June was 1,532. The daily average was 51, the total of new admissions being 633, including Parsis 341, Hindus 222, and other castes 70. The number of children vaccinated was 76.

SIND PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Sind Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 19, Elphinstone Circle, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., presiding. A resolution was passed that the Company may, from time to time, reduce its capital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Nera", will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 8 a. m. on the 11th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

BURGLARY IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Chandhiram Reloomal, a dealer in piece-goods at Musjid Bunder, and residing near Abdul Rahman Street, has reported to the Police that during his absence on Monday night the padlock on the door of his room on the fourth floor of the building was opened with a duplicate key and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 481 were stolen. The valuables were placed in a box, the lock of which was also opened by a duplicate key.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day, from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March	A Wounded Friend ..... Myddleton
Overture	La Belle de Nuit ..... Hermann
Waltz	Luna ..... Lincke
Selection	The Toreador ..... Caryll
Intermezzo	Tres Piquant ..... Boehnert
Gavotte	Ty pense ..... Eilenberg
Waltz	Oesterreichs Klange ..... Warna
Two Step	Tootsie Wootsie ..... Rockwell

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahadeo Ragunath a Hindu was charged with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 180. From the evidence it appears that Dr. Merwanji Dinsha left the cycle in front of his dispensary on the 6th instant, and went in. After an hour or so he came out and not finding the bicycle in its place he made a report to the Police. The accused was seen leading the bicycle in the street on Sunday last, and was, on suspicion, challenged by a police sepoy. He could not satisfactorily reply, and the constable thereupon took him to the complainant's house where the machine was identified. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy, this being his first offence. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn in the chair. The Board considered a letter from Mr. Bandmann, dated 27th June last, asking to be released from the lease of plots Nos. 13-16 Princess Street and for a refund of his deposit money of Rs. 6,000. Mr Bandmann, in his letter, stated that owing to serious objections taken by Hindus against the erection of the theatre on the plots, and owing to some other reason of his own, he did not wish to build the theatre and asked for a refund of the deposit money. The Board passed an order that the amount of Rs.6,000 be refunded to Mr. Bandmann, and that he be released from his bond.

DARING THIEF.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Gosoo Mia Joseph was charged with the theft of a silver watch and a gold chain valued at Rs. 80 belonging to Ramkrishna Jayakrishna, a Hindu merchant. The complainant was a passenger by a local train and just as he was entering a railway compartment on the Musjid Bundar Station, on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, the accused came from behind and removed the watch and chain of his vest. He attempted to run away with the same when the complainant chased and arrested him. The accused denied the charge but on the evidence of other fellow passengers with the complainant at the time, the Magistrate convicted him and, as he was an old offender, he was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.—The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Fund:—Amount previously announced Rs. 959,304-10-3 ; Mr. Dadabhoy Byramji (London), Rs.500; Bai Bachubai Jamsetji C. Harda, in memory of the late Mr. Jamsetji C. Harda, from the Estate of the deceased, Roje Astad, Mah Deh, Rs. 500; Mr. Sorabji B. Bhabha in memory of his brother, Mr. Manecji B. Bhabha, Rs. 100. From the collection box put at the Agiary of Seth Manekji Nourojí Seth, including Rs. 7-8-0 subscribed in memory of the late Mr. Hormasji Cursetji Coorlevala, Rs. 51-10-9: Bai Hirabai D. Dubash, in memory of her only beloved son, Kaikhsroo, Rs. 50; Mr. Jamsetji Hormasji Khan in memory of Bai Navazbai, Rs. 25. From three sisters in memory of their mother, Rs. 20. In sacred memory of the late Bai Navazbai, daughter of Mr. Jamsetji H. Khanss, Roje Asman, Mah Deh, Rs. 15; Bai Dhunbaiji R. Columbevala, in sacred memory of the 3rd anniversary of her dear father, Mr. Hormasji N. Darukhanavala, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 960,571-5-0.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," July 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Consul-Genl for Japan is granted the privilege of private entree to Govr House at Calcutta.

The services of Capt A Miller, M B. I M S (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in the Chemical Examiners' Dept.

Lieut Col D Semple, M D, R A M C retired, Director of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for two months with furlough out of India for four months in continuation, with effect from the 18th July.

Capt E D W Greig, M B, I M S, on special duty at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is appointed to officiate as Director of the Institute during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col D Semple, M D, R A M C, retired, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Don Antoni B Agacio as Consul for Chili at Calcutta is provisionally recognised.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed provisionally Commandant and Second in-Command, respectively, of the Zbob Levy Corps, are confirmed in their appointments :—Capt C B Loring, 37th Lancers Bluch Horse ; and Capt W W Bickford, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified :—With effect from the 25th of June, Mr L E Pritchard to revert to class I, Mr A W Dentith to officiate in class II instead of in class I, and Mr L B Ward to revert to class VI, of the the Enrolled List.

MILITARY FINANCE.

The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Dept are made, with effect from the date specified :—Major W Donnan, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class. Major P W Bagshawe, Military Accountant, 3rd class to officiate as Military Accountant 2nd class. Capt R H B Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class. Capt A W Daldy, Asst Military Accountant, 4th class. Lieut C W Butler, Asst Military Accountant, 1st class to officiateas Military Accountant 4th clas. Capt H T Raban Asst 2nd class to officiate as Military Accountant 1st class, to officiate as Asst Military Accountant, 2nd class.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough in India :—Lieut-Col W St J Richardson, Indian Army, Military Accountants, 2nd class Military Accounts Dept (m c), for one year, with effect from the 4th June.

Mr H E W O'Brian, Supt, Pay Branch, office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Secunderabad Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept, during the absence of Mr R H Rolfe appointed to officiate as an Asst Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr THD LaTouche, Supt, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation special leave for three months with effect from 1st July or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H A Sams, ICS, Officiating Deputy Comr of Jhang, was placed on special duty under the Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, from the 12th March to the 30th April inclusive.

Mr W J G P O'Grady, Supt of Post Office, 1st grade and temporary Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office of India on Rs 800 a month is appointed an Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office, on Rs 1,000 a month, with effect from the 15th June vice Mr P J Gorman, transferred to the Railway Mail Service.

Mr H S H Pilkington, Supt of Post Offices on a pay of Rs 800 a month plus a local allowance of Rs 100 a month, with effect from the 12th June.

Mr M P C Byrne, Supt of the Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed a temporary Deputy Postmaster-Genl of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th June.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieut Charles Percy Nicolas, Royal Warwickshire Regt, and Lieut Alexander Wood, 9th Hodson's Horse.

The following promotions are made :—

Lieut Cols to be Substantive Cols.—St G L Steele, 30th Lancers Gordon's Horse, R C Broome, Army Remount Department, C P W Pirie, 18th Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers, A C O'Donnell, Asst Adjt-Genl, Lucknow Division, J G Turner, 4th Cavalry and F H Yate, 20th Deccan Horse 1st June. L W C Kerrich, 23th Light Cavalry, 2nd June. W A Thompson, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers 3rd June. F C W Rideout, Supply and Transport Corps 4th June. G H Weller, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers 5th June. R G Egerton, Queen's Own Corps of Guides Lumsden's and R F H Anderson, Judge Advocate-Genl's Dept 6th June, E B Burton, 17th Cavalry 7th June. A V Hatch, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles The Malaun Regiment June 8. T H Smith, 12th Cavalry 9th June. R Wapshare, Asst Adjutant Genl, Army Head Quarters, A H G Kemball, 5th Gurkha Rifles Frontier Force, H F Lock, 1st Brahmans, M Cowper, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Hodson's Horse, W A Watson, C I E 32th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse. F W George Maconchy, D S O, Secy to Govt Dept of Military Supply.

Lieut-Cols to be Brevet Cols—G R C Westropp, Supply and Transport Corps 1st June. W E Phillips, 28th Punjabis 2nd June. N S Swanston, Supply and Transport Corps and F R Legh 1 16th Mahrattas 3rd June.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphs anent the extension of railways in that island :—"The Colonial Office has written to Mr. Martin Leake that Lord Elgin, who has been consulted, is afraid that he must mark time until Sir Henry McCallum gets out. Much disappointment is expressed here."

THE following extract from the *Jewish Times and Observer* (San Francisco) of May 3, will be of interest to the many friends of Mr. David Moses in Bombay, under the heading : "Columbia Lodge, No. 127, I.O.B.B., celebrates its 28th anniversary" :—"When Mr. David Moses, the President of Columbia Lodge, No. 127, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, arose to welcome the audience which had assembled in the Social Hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building, on Sunday evening last, in honour of the above event, there was not a seat vacant. His address was followed with a historical sketch of the Lodge by Mr. Sigmund Regensburger, one of the few surviving charter members.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DEFRAUDING THE MINORS.

Mr. Justice Davar's Inquiry.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the hearing was resumed of the matter for a further consideration as to the decree, based on the award of an arbitrator named Valabhdas Tarachand in the suit of Nagardas and Vithaldas, minor sons of Pitambar, who, through their new next friend Lalji Jagjivan, (the old one being Kalidas Vadravan, an attorney's clerk) sued their father Pitambardas Vandravandas and two others, for the possession of about Rs. 7,000 worth of property. Proceedings of the previous evening, which were of a preliminary character, have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, appeared for the minors; Mr. D. Chamier, appeared for the first next friend, Kalidas ; Mr. P. J. Padshah appeared for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors ; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, appeared for Mr. Hiralal, of Messrs. Hiralal and Thakardas, attorneys to the minor plaintiffs, at about the end of the proceedings.

Mr. Taleyarkhan submitted to his Lordship that he really did not know what his Lordship exactly complained of.

Mr. Justice Davar made a statement of the facts ; especially, for the benefit of Mr. Chamier, Counsel for Kalidas, who, he said, was to the case ; and recounted also the circumstances of the previous evening. The points he complained of were : (1), the application for appointing Lalji as new next friend should have been made to the Judge in Chambers, as directed by the Appeal Court, and not to the Prothonotary, Mr. Limji N. Banaji ; (2) The appointment of Valabhdas as arbitrator should have been similarly obtained, and not from the Prothonotary, and after proper enquiry into his position and standing ; (3) heavy costs should never have been thrown on the plaintiffs, nor the arrangement declared for minors' benefits ; (4) Mr. Hiralal, the attorney, should have exercised more caution and care in the interests of the minors than he had done. But said the Judge, probably Mr. Hiralal was hoodwinked. The award, not being, for the benefit of the minors, must be set aside : either by means of an enquiry and evidence, and declaring it fraudulent; or, by consent of all the parties concerned.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in the course of his arguments, said that it would be for the minors' interest were he to help Mr. Padshah in this enquiry. Mr. Hiralal took up a similar position. The situation might be summed up briefly this. Kalidas launched into, and carried on, the litigation to wrest the property from the clutches of an abandoned character, for the benefit of the minors : he had succeeded in doing so by means of the arbitrator's award before the Court, on the strength of which, Counsel had applied for the decree, the completion whereof had been stopped by order of his Lordship. This, in fact, was the result obtained, either rightly or wrongly. Had the matter been fought out on its merits in Court, no doubt the result would have been a similar success. In the circumstances, this man's attorney thought, he was entitled as first next friend to his costs ; might be, the man was a villain or blackguard, or upright and honest, the one or the other place of his character had very little to do with his succeeding in this suit. He got the property from the father ; placed it in the possession of the minors. Had Mr. Hiralal believed the attempt to obtain costs dishonest, why should he have connived at it ; on the contrary, it would have been to Mr. Hiralal's interest, to oppose it for the benefit of the minors.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that if Kalidas was a party to the reference to arbitration, he was entitled to be heard on the question of his costs.

There were more arguments. Mr. Padshah pressed for an inquiry, and expressed his preparedness to prove collusion and fraud in the obtaining of the award, and to expose the groundlessness of the allegations made in the award, and in Pitambar's statement, that the false written statement to the plaint had been instigated by Mr. Captain, solicitor.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked, it was extremely insolent and presumptuous on the part of the arbitrator to make such an allegation without the least bit of evidence in support of it. That part must be scored out.

Mr. Taleyarkhan urged, the minors had nothing to do with such an inquiry : their interests would be sufficiently safeguarded, were he to withdraw his application for the decree on the award. The whole of these proceedings was based on that application. By the proposed withdrawal, the parties would be relegated to their former position : the suit would be heard in Court, Lalji had expressed his readiness to retire immediately from his position as next friend. Plaintiff-minors were the only ones interested in the upholding of the award : but in view of what had transpired, they did not press for a decree on it.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Hiralal was not aware of the order of the Appeal Court.

Mr. Chamier said Kalidas was not a party to the award.

The Judge accepted Mr. Taleyarkhan's suggestion, which he said, was good : he did not want to be hard. As no decree was pressed for on the award, no notice would be taken of the award. Mr. DeGama, Senior Judge's Clerk, was appointed next friend of the minors, in place of Lalji ; remarks about Mr. Captain in the award, and in Pitambar's statement, were directed to be expunged ; suit ordered to be set down for hearing on the board of the Court, Mr. DeGama to continue Mr. Hiralal's firm to act as solicitors for the minors.

KHOTI PROFITS.

Suit for Accounts.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, under Extraordinary Jurisdiction, their Lordships the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, disposed of in second appeal, a suit instituted by the applicant and original defendant, Ganu, against one Hari Visaji, the opponent and original plaintiff, for the recovery of Khoti profits, Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the applicant, the opponent being represented by Mr. N. V. Gokhale The applicant alleged that he was a Khoti on a permanent tenure in the Ratnagiri District. The opponent brought a suit against him in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Dapoli in its Small Cause Court Jurisdiction, claiming approximately Rs. 60 as Khoti profits. The applicant resisted the claim on the ground that a permanent lease of one-fourth

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Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

THE Russian Duma has again been dissolved and when an assembly bearing its style and title again gathers together at St. Petersburg it will differ from its predecessors in that it will be predominantly Russian. The dissolution was, as our telegrams told us, the result of the action of M. Stolypin in preferring grave charges against and demanding the suspension or arrest of fifty-five Social Democratic members. They were accused of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government and establish a republic. The desire to do anything rather than submit to a continuance of the existing form of government in Russia is easy of understanding and we can but express our sympathy with those who would bring about a change. At the same time, established government in Russia must be upheld by the Ministers of the Tsar, and there was nothing unprecedented or unconstitutional in demanding the arrest of members of the Duma, who had taken oaths of allegiance to their sovereign, on charges such as those preferred against them. We do not suppose the demand of the Premier took the Assembly by surprise, for the probable prosecution of at least a dozen members had been fully discussed for a couple of weeks before. The demand appears to have been made in a private session, which the Premier requested by telephone, and when he appeared he was supported by all the members of the Cabinet. Then the Public Prosecutor read a bulky document recounting the offences of the accused persons who, he alleged, had formed a secret society, a criminal association to bring about an armed revolt ; that they had sent agitators into the villages to incite the inhabitants against the Government, the nobility, the officials and land-owners, and entered into relations with the Social Democratic military organisation, and received deputations and letters from the St. Petersburg and Vilna garrisons. We are told that the document related facts which were common property. The deputies implicated had openly declared their revolutionary aims and their views had been published broadcast. They had resorted to no secrecy. But beyond this there was nothing to warrant their arrest in the dramatic manner in which it was carried out at a special session of the Duma, which was dissolved the next day as though the whole assembly were tainted. The incident naturally caused much feeling and the spokesman of the Social Democrats would have been more than human had he been able to restrain himself from his passionate outburst: "You may dismiss, you may even kill us, but we dare not forget that we must maintain the dignity of Parliament."

The authorities had evidently contemplated tumult, for besides roughly excluding reporters they had brought down large bodies of troops to the vicinity of the House. The indictment was declared to be a farce, the real reason of the action being the desire to find a pretext for dissolution and the unwillingness of the reactionaries to allow the Duma to begin legislation tending to fortify the Constitution and introduce genuine political liberties ; whilst M. Malakoff, reputedly the most able criminal lawyer in Russia, pronounced the whole indictment to be childish, re-hash of newspaper matter and Duma speeches, containing no specific evidence against any individual. This matters very little in Russia. Specific evidence against each and every individual member of the Duma could be supplied as easily as it could in the East. Yet without this it is felt that the Government has done more by this one action to revive the revolution than all the secret societies for six months together. But the police claim to possess evidence sufficient to convict the fifty-five accused Dumaists. They allege that secret committees have been appointed in various places of the Empire with a view to preparing for a popular up-rising, and the organisation sent to these secret committees circulars, in which the agitators were commissioned to incite the people, the Committees were in turn to organise the adherents so won for the purpose of bringing about a combined rising of soldiers, peasants and workmen. In a manifesto to the peasants, the Society called upon them to hold themselves in readiness for an open struggle with the constituted authorities for the purpose of seizing the Administration and handing it over to the representatives of the people. Then the Society entered into direct relations with the "military organisation of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party," having for its object the promotion of a military rising. The Duma, under its constitution, is unable to deprive its members of the mandate of the electors, and even the fundamental laws do not contain any clause providing means for complying with such a demand as that made by the Premier. As it declined to hand over its members to the political police, as desired, the Duma was forthwith dissolved—while the Committee appointed to consider the demand was still sitting.

That the dissolution had been decided upon long before M. Stolypin's charges were made is self-evident. The Imperial Ukase, not only dissolved the Duma, but promulgated a new electoral law, cutting down the representation from 524 to 442. Poland, instead of sending thirty-six members, will hereafter return fourteen and the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus and Asia are reduced to ten, twelve and fifteen delegates, respectively. The Tsar refers somewhat ingeniously to the Duma he dissolved, observing : the "tasks, entrusted by us to the elected representatives of the nation, placed upon them by that very trust a heavy responsibility and a sacred duty to use their rights in wise labour for the welfare and the strengthening of the State of Russia. Such were our ideas and desires when we gave to the nation new principles for the life of the State. To our sorrow, a considerable section of the Second Duma has failed to justify our expectations. It was not with the will or the desire to strengthen Russia, and to make perfect her new administration that many of the delegates of the nation set to work, but with a manifest tendency to augment her troubles and to assist in the disruption of the State. In consequence of the activity of these persons the Duma constituted an insurmountable obstacle to fruitful labour. A hostile spirit was introduced into the Duma itself which prevented the union of a sufficient number of its members desirous of working for the interests of the country. For this reason the Duma either did not discuss at all the important measures drawn up by our Government, or delayed their discussion, or else rejected them, not recoiling even from the rejection of laws which punished the open support of crimes and particularly the disseminators of trouble in the army. Having evaded the condemnation of assassinations and acts of violence the Duma did not lend its moral support to the Government in the restoration of order, and Russia continues to suffer the shame of an epoch of crimes and disasters." Then the "plot" is referred to as though the culpability of the fifty-five were already proven, and it is declared that the Duma, summoned to strengthen the Russian State, ought to be Russian in spirit. What would be said in England if Parliament were informed it ought to be English in spirit and the representation of Ireland, Scotland and Wales forthwith reduced to a merely nominal strength ? It would not be tolerated for a moment. Yet that is what is done in Russia, and "the other nationalities" are practically disfranchised. We concur in the view that the action of the Government has done more to revive the revolution than all the secret societies together, for the peasantry and working classes under the new law lose many privileges which the law of 1905 gave them.

MEMORIES OF DUBLIN CASTLE.

There seems to have been an epidemic of burglary on a colossal scale of late. It began with the stealing of Lady Blood's Jewels a few months ago between Marseilles and Toulouse. This was followed by the robbery of Mr. Wertheimer's pictures from his house in Park Lane; then the Gold Cup was stolen from the Royal stand at Ascot ; and now the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick has been purloined from its lodgment in Dublin Castle. This successful effort of the thieves must have been consummately planned, for Royal and Knightly insignia are usually so well safed and guarded that it is very rare that efforts to purloin such objects of heraldic art are successful. The thieves may congratulate themselves that they have been more successful than was Colonel Blood, who tried to surprise Dublin Castle in the reign of Charles II, though it is certain their reward will not be as happy as was Blood's. Colonel Blood failed, but he was pretty near success when he made his famous attempt to steal the Crown from the Tower of London. That was over two and a quarter centuries ago. Blood was an Alsatian "bravo" of the truly heroic type. Dick Turpin was no more honourable a desperado, "Raffles" no more suave or tender-hearted a cracksman than the discarded officer of Cromwell's Army who actually got outside the Tower with the Crown under his cloak. Blood had adroitly habited himself in the garb of a cleric, and when he found himself in the chamber in which the Royal Regalia is kept, he promptly wounded and bound the Keeper of the Jewels, and got away from the Tower with his booty. However, he was overtaken and seized, and then all his past *affaires* were brought up against him. A little while before, Blood had seized the Duke of Ormond one stilly night in St. James's Street, and was carrying him off with the intention of hanging him on Tyburn Tree. It was Ormond who had frustrated Blood's conspiracy to surprise Dublin Castle, and Blood was bent upon a bloody revenge. Ormond, finding himself at the mercy of his enemy, raised a tremendous hullabaloo. His retainers dashed out with drawn swords and torches, and the gore flowed and musket-shots rang along the dark eaves of St. James's. In the melee Blood made off, and Ormond's neck was saved. After the attempt to steal the Crown, Blood's fame became great and King Charles was so interested that His Majesty sought an interview and was so fascinated by the personality of Blood that he was not only pardoned but given an estate of £500 a year in Ireland, and made a personal attendant upon the King. But Blood always refused to name his accomplices in the attempt upon the Duke of Ormond and upon the Crown, and they were mostly never discovered. Blood eventually died in prison. He wrote and said things about the Duke of Buckingham which were but too painfully true, and he was clapped into jail in consequence. The two Dukes of Buckingham were the curses of their country in the reigns of the two Charles's, They practically ruled the country for many years, and feathered their nests with impunity. Blood said so, and was martyred in consequence.

ENGLAND INVADED.

ACCORDING to an American writer England is exceedingly fortunate in its annual invasion by Americans. "The Customs laws of the United States," says the writer, "discourage importations, yet every American tourist schemes to bring in the £20 worth of purchases that the law concedes, and usually something more. The temptation to buy on the other side is very great, not only along the line of curios, antiques and souvenirs but in the matter of clothing which costs only about half as much as at Home. In the face of such conditions, every woman regards it as her plain duty to buy as much as her letter of credit will permit and to cheat her Government by getting it in free of duty if she can. Our invasion of Europe is a kind of game of grab from which we return with our hands and minds full of a frequently disordered mass which we have no time to assort and enjoy properly before we dash off again on a similar errand." In great part this is true ; but a new class of American buyers has sprung up, persons who have taste and refinement in high degree, and these are the really valuable members of the invasion. Bent on purchasing only that which is worth having, they are responsible in no little degree for the wider appreciation of the artistic in England. The desire to possess what others have and a blind imitation of fashion may be deplored on many grounds, but the acquisition of the beautiful, even though because of fashion's dictates, can generally be relied upon to awaken genuine artistic interest, sometimes to sow the seeds thereof. But the average American tourist can be regarded as such, pure and simple, and is treated as a passing gold-mine to be exploited as far as possible. The tour is decided upon, the route mapped out and from start to finish the tourist is received with open arms by the many who profit by their presence. By others their reception is often less cordial. The annual invasion has reached dimensions which would have been deemed incredible twenty years ago, but it is not yet at its height. "Culture travel" is one of the passions of the American, and year by year the number of tourists will increase. But the time will come when the tide will flow further East than London, Paris and Vienna. Meanwhile England is favoured with the best that America has to offer—and the worst. The Englishman goes abroad to work. The American goes to see.

MAZAGON CHURCH GRIEVANCE.

ANOTHER illustration of the extraordinary manner in which Bombay Municipal affairs have been managed came to light at Monday's meeting of the Corporation. The Vicar and Wardens of a Mazagon church, in a letter to the President, complained of a "highly noxious and deleterious effluvium" emanating from the manhole of the drain recently constructed in front of the church and capped by a chimney as a ventilator. The effluvium is offensive and dangerous to the school-children and it was stated further that apart from it being a source of nuisance the ventilator obtrudes itself on the attention of the congregation as well as the Ministers of the Altar while they are going through the solemn rites of the Christian religion. The representation seemed to us to demand respectful consideration. It was referred, apparently, to the Deputy Executive Drainage Engineer who, in his report, flippantly refers to the representation as "an old complaint from a new quarter," and informs the Corporation that the sewer-ejectors are in charge of the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch. It seems absurd that a matter affecting the Public Health—in which both Health and Drainage Departments might reasonably be expected to combine, is left to an assistant mechanical engineer. We heard the other day of a drainage foreman being "promoted" to the Water Department, and taking the two cases together it would not be illogical to expect to hear that road-making has been entrusted to the sweepers and financial affairs to the lamp-lighters. We congratulate the complainants that the cause of their grievance is to be removed, and would suggest that the cost involved be debited to the intelligent individuals who placed the manhole and ventilator in the position complained of, and that would-be humorous person who suggested desecrating the church by affixing the ventilator to its walls.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

No doubt the transfer of the United States battleship fleet to the Pacific has excited attention in Japan, Rear Admiral Brownson, on behalf of President Roosevelt, has declared that he "proposes to give the world a somewhat startling demonstration of what the American Navy is capable of doing to protect either or both the coasts of the United States. There is no time like the present, he says, for such a demonstration, when the United States is at perfect peace with every nation." Precisely. At perfect peace with every nation except Japan. The declaration is as great an insult to the intelligence of the public of every nation as it is a menace to Japan. The "startling demonstration" is as impudent a piece of American bluff as was ever recorded and we shall be much surprised if Japan does not so regard it. Japan will not await the decision of the Hague Conference as to the necessity for a formal declaration of war in case of provocation, and, in the event of a further too startling a demonstration, might teach the States a lesson which, apart from the loss of life involved, would not be much regretted in Europe. The appearance of the battleship fleet may not have been intended to provoke Japan but it is the outcome of the American vanity and impudence which has begun to call for a lesson similar to that recently administered to Russia.

THE TRAMWAYS.

IT is satisfactory to find that the Tramway Company is acting upon the suggestions of its supporters and remedying defects in the cars and the service as they are brought to its notice. The matter of stopping-places is, we find from the letter submitted to the Corporation on Monday, being carefully studied and changes for the better are being made. The subject requires such attention, particularly as the present arrangement of stopping-stations causes a collection of persons at spots on the road-way where wheeled traffic is great and the danger to the public is immense. According to the Managing Director, at present the stopping places for the electric cars are all labelled "Cars stop here," but should the experience of a couple or three months show that certain of these are little used they will be moved to more convenient positions or, if they are used only on certain days or at certain hours, they will be labelled "Cars stop here if required," and the painted sign will be easily distinguishable from that where all cars stop. The introduction of such occasional stopping places should be effected without delay. Besides proving a boon to passengers they would relieve congested traffic and minimise the risk of accidents to pedestrians.

IT is unlikely that there will be any final decision regarding the future constitution of the Simla Municipality, before Sir Denzil Ibbetson's return.

SPECIAL attention is being devoted by the *Bombay Gazette* during the Poona Season to Social, Military and Sporting affairs. Non-subscribers are advised that they can obtain copies from Shaik Abdulla Mahomed, newspaper agent, Main Street.

THE Viceregal party returned to Simla from Mashobra yesterday evening.

MR. D. H. KINGSFORD, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, is likely to go home on leave shortly owing to continued ill-health.

FOUR additional Officers of the Indian Medical service have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for plague duty.

MR. W. F. PERRIS, from Assam, has been appointed Assistant Inspector General of Forests with the Government of India *vice* Mr. Hill who has been granted furlough.

OWING to the delay in the establishment of the Monsoon, Lucknow, we are informed, is experiencing most abnormal weather. The heat on Saturday night, when the minimum temperature rose to 91°, was exceedingly trying. On Saturday there was a fall of 9° in the temperature.

COLONEL BAYLEY returned to Simla by the last Mail and has resumed his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Debartment, relieving Colonel Bingley who reverts to Deputy Secretary; while Major Houghton becomes Assistant Secretary, relieving Major Bridges who proceeds next week to take up his appointment as D. A. A. G., Maymyo, Burma.

ACCORDING to a London cablegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, dated the 2nd instant, the Rubber Growers' Association Rules have been drafted. The subscription compares (? couples) two individuals for one guinea. The Committee consists of Messrs. H. K. Rutherford (Chairman), Arthur Lampard, E. S. Gibson, G. A. Tabot, W. Forbes Laurie, A. Bethune, T. C. Owen, Richard Hoffman, and L. T. Boustead.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE ENGLISH JOURNALIST.

Lord Mayor in Berlin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 21.

The English Journalists who returned from their visit to Germany where they saw Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Frankfurt and Cologne and were everywhere well received, publish now in their respective English papers their commentaries on their trip and report on their impressions regarding German life and German politics. As a matter of course these elaborate reports are far more instructive than the numerous speeches made during the journey and the addresses delivered at the banquets. To summarise the numerous varied glances at a country with as many-sided interests and achievements as Germany is a difficult task. We simplify it by limiting our attention to the remarks of these English writers on subjects of political significance. On the whole, the English Journalists brought home impressions not only gratifying to a high degree but superior to the expectations of most of them. Some of the Journalists candidly admit their pleasant surprise. With great clearness the Editor of the "Daily Chronicle" sums up his impressions : In the foremost place and as the most important result he placed the conviction, that throughout Germany they had found only peace-loving inclinations and no warlike aspirations of any kind. The German nation wants peace before everything. The small group of Chauvinistic Publicists who occasionally write against England are of no consequence and owe their existence only to the English Jingo Press whose aggressive attitude could not fail to produce its like by way of reaction. As regards German feeling towards English culture, English life and English politics, the writer continues, a difference is to be made between non-political and political English affairs. The sympathy of the German public for English life he found as widespread and as outspoken as the distrust in England's policy. It is taken for granted that England's foreign policy was every where opposed to the German interest. An explanation of this bias the writer finds also in the provoking agitation of the Chauvinistic Press. Undoubtedly this statement by the

FAIR-MINDED ENGLISH JOURNALIST

contains a great deal of truth. Another item of exceptional interest is the verdict of the English Journalists on German Militarism. They made the experience that Militarism and warlike aspirations were to be clearly distinguished. The Army is not necessarily considered by the German nation as an aggressive weapon, but partially as a useful training school and partially as a necessary caution. Very widespread is in the German nation the conviction that the sad experience of former centuries is a sufficient proof for the necessity of strong military armaments in the present moment and that nowhere in Germany the feeling of safty that can only be given by a powerful army would willingly be missed. It is clear that to people of the Continent this idea and such sentiments must be far more familiar than to the inhabitants of the British islands whose secure geographical position excludes the necessity of strong armaments on land. A Britisher generally finds some difficulty in acknowledging the soundness of the lesson which the Germans derive from the entirely different experience of their past. The so-called German Militarism is only of the German equivalent to the English Navy and by no means of any more menacing significance than the existence of the English Navy. The visit of the English Journalists to Germany was only of short duration but, after all, of sufficient length to enable them to see how many wrong and misleading statements about German affairs were circulated abroad. They certainly could convince themselves that neither the aggressive spirit nor the Despotism that is now and then alluded to in reflexions about the Fatherland is borne out by the facts. Moreover they probably stimulated and brought home a sufficient amount of mutual esteem as is required on both sides for bringing the political relations of both countries again on the traditional high level of confidence on which they stood regularly a few decades ago.

THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

It was undoubtedly the greatest diplomatic success of the English statesman Mr. Chamberlain, who unfortunately is a confirmed invalid now, that the Sugar Bounties Convention was concluded in 1902 and thereby the principle of Fair Trade brought to a satisfactory solution in a field where "Dumping" had become most obvious. The eight contracting Powers entered into a mutual obligation after the 1st of September 1903 to limit the import duty on refined sugar to 6 francs per 103 kilos and at the same time to suppress by appropriate surtaxes the direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar might benefit. By a permanent Commission to sit at Brussels the execution of the 12 articles of the Convention is superintended. As Russia did not join the Convention but continued to pay indirect bounties to her exporters of sugar the chief duty of this Brussels Commission was to report on the amount required for counter balancing the undue advantages of Russian sugar exporters. As the the party of the Liberal formed then the opposition in the British Parliament they declared in favour of bounty-fed sugar and against the Chamberlanian reform, their argument being that the sugar-consuming population of Great Britain derived a special advantage from the bounties paid by the Continental Governments and that the jam, biscuit and confectionary trades of the United Kingdom were enriched at least to an equivalent degree, as the British sugar-refiners and the West Indian sugar-producers were impoverished by the subsidised foreign competition. Among the speakers against the Sugar Convention Bill Sir H Campbell-Bannerman took a prominent part; but in August 1903 the third reading was carried in both Houses. The Sugar Bounties Convention was

CONCLUDED FOR FIVE YEARS

and thus remains in force until September 1st 1908. But unless notice is given on or before September 1st 1907, the duration is prolonged for another year and thus from year to year until formally denounced. Soon after the Liberals had got their large majority in the House of Commons in the beginning of 1906, Mr. A. H. Scott moved that, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient to withdraw from the Sugar Convention. When Mr. Mitchell-Thompson entreated the Government not to place a bar against the prosperity and future hope of the West Indies, the motion was, however, withdrawn. It was, therefore, a great surprise that the English Government communicated the other day to the Brussels Commission that unless the provisions of the Convention were altered they would not be a party of it after September 1st 1908. Sir Edward Grey explained the present standpoint of the Government by a statement that is was not considered desirable to fall back upon the old system of sugar bounties, but that in the interest of the chocolate jams and sweetmeats industry in Great Britain the preferential duties against bounty-fed sugar ought not to be obligatory. It is easily seen that this arrangement would practically lead to the repeal of the Fair Trade policy adopted in the European sugar trade. Whether it would benefit the British jam and confectionary industry, is by no means certain. For the available statistics seem to prove that up to the present these flourishing industries have fared well under the Sugar Convention Act. Their export not only equalled the compass of former years, but was even considerably enhanced. While it amounted to 276,248 cwt in 1900 and 309,251 cwt in 1901, it rose to 345,336 cwt in 1905. This increase appears still more satisfactory, if we compare the corresponding values : 606,867 £ in 1900, 749,572 £ in 1901 against 895,597 £ in 1905. The home consumption in the United Kingdom likewise hold its own despite the fluctuations of prices. It would therefore not be safe to conclude from the recent communication of the English Government that the notice of definite withdrawal will be given on September 1st. We are rather inclined to consider this preliminary step as an attempt at enquiring through the Brussels Committee whether some alterations in the indicated direction could be thought of without endangering the prolongation of the Convention. For without urgent reason the English Government is not likely to nullify the effect of all those hard efforts made under its guidance in 1902.

THE PROTECTION OF NATURE IN SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, on account of the beauty of her scenery, has often been called the Holy Land of Nature in the same sense as Italy is honoured by all civilized nations as the classical Home of Fine Art. Within the narrow boundaries of the mountain cantons of Switzerland hundreds of thousands from all parts of the inhabited world find year for year bodily and mental recreation, and the wonders of the Alpine scenery are still as overwhelming as they were in the times of Rousseau and Goethe. But will the same sentiments of awe and reverence before the majesty of Nature be stirred in the visitors of this magnificent country a hundred years hence ? Some people are inclined to doubt it, and point with indignation to the reckless depravation of scenery that our mountains experienced in the last generation. They enumerate the ugly industrial installations that already spoil the effect of the formerly most beautiful spots ; the deplorable loss of beauty caused in the valley of Thusis by the new factory being generally adduced as the most abhorrent example. In other instances the modern Hotels with their abstruse and pretentious appearance are accused of obliterating the charm that ought to attract their customers; especially the spacious Hotel on the famous Gorner Grat is such an eye-sore for the lovers of the Alp mountains, because the incomparable panoramic view towards the Matterhorn is blocked by this edifice. Another grievance is the construction of mountain railways ! To the initiated it is almost like a sacrilege that now so many crowds of passengers that otherwise would never have dreamt of making the ascent are carried with the precision of the time table to regions where solitude and inaccessability ought to add to the impressiveness of the spectacle. At last the population of Switzerland begins now to side with the enthusiasts. Though the movement for the protection of nature commenced only a few years ago, it has recently made rapid progress and is now readily supported by the authorities. Thus the proprietor of a grand Hotel was prohibited to build a wire-tramway from the Tell Promontory on the Vierwaldstadter Lake to his premises for no other reason but because the beauty of the scenery and the historical sacredness of this spot may be imparaged by the construction and running of such a railway. In the same sense the Federal Council has just rejected, simply on aesthetic grounds, the petition for allowing a railway to be built from the "Schynige Platte" up to the "Faulhorn." In its decision the Council argued that the proposed track would lead along one of the finest tours in the Berne Oberland and destroy the idyllic effect for the pedestrian. At the same time the Federal Council has laid down the principle that all railway companies in future would better pay due respect to the beauties of nature before tracing new branch lines. There is still an important test case before the authorities, viz. the question whether the wire-tramway to the top of the Matterhorn will be flatly prohibited. For the Alpinists there is no doubt that it would be a great loss, if the grand summit of the awe-inspiring Matterhorn should be "chained" by the art of the engineer for the benefit of the crowds of tourists who have no reverence for the sacredness of the upper regions. At present the turn of public opinion seems to run against the engineering enterprizes that take their pride in making the mountain tops easily accessible.

THE LORD-MAYOR OF LONDON IN BERLIN.

Since the beginning of this week the Lord-Mayor of London, Sir William Treloar, with a suite of 50 Aldermen and Common Council-men is on a visit to Berlin where the municipal institutions are to be studied. The English visits to Germany recently followed each other very rapidly and they have all in common that thereby opportunities are offered for friendly manifestations on the German as well as on the English side. But in one respect this stay of Sir William Treloar differs from that of the English Journalists. His is mere a tour of study while the Journalists wanted in the first place to meet people and see the sights. As on the field of municipal activity great progress has been made in England and in Germany, the importance of the Lord-Mayor's visit is obvious. In one of the welcoming addresses a Berlin municipal official remarked that the principle of self-government was first developed in England and taken over to Germany. But it is well-known that in the last century, ever since the municipal reform of 1808, Prussia was the classical soil for the development of municipal institutions. Sir William has now the opportunity for noticing the result of a century's progress in the administrative work of the foremost German City. The programme of work he has imposed upon himself is very comprehensive. In the first few days of his stay he has inspected already one of the municipal elementary schools, a municipal people's bath-house, the Frederick Real-gymnasium, the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, the Charlottenburg open air school and a good many other municipal institutions. With preference he selected the most modern achievements of the town administrations of Greater Berlin. His first reports telegraphed to the "Daily Mail" prove that he was most struck by the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, the largest and best equipped in the whole world. In the schools the combination of bodily training with mental instruction attracted his attention. His judgments so far have been most flattering to the Berlin municipality. Perhaps a qualification of so much praise will soon follow ; for where there is so much light there must be shadow as well. The principal outcome of this visit, however, is to be found in the fact that this tour of study was undertaken and seriously carried through, forming a new important link in the chain of international visits that serve the good purpose of making the various nations of Europe better acquainted with each other enlivening their interest in their respective accomplishments and strengthening the feeling of good fellowship among the various members of the great community of nations. Thereby a strong bond of union and a valuable guarantee of peace on earth will be gained—better perhaps than by diplomatic conferences.

L. ASCH.

THE PRINCESS STREET THEATRE SITE.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Shapoorji Nowroji Gazder to the Chairman and Trustees of the Improvement Trust.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your letter of 19th June in reply to my representation of 31st May, I regret to learn that the Board are not prepared to withdraw from the arrangement with Messrs. Bandmann and Co.

If the Board considers that part of Princess Street between Girgaum Road and Queen's Road as a business quarter, they are perfectly in error Taking it for argument that that part is also a business quarter, the Trustees are not justified in leasing out plots for a theatre which would positively cause nuisance of the most aggravated sort until late hours in the night and would be the source of daily disturbance and annoyance to the residents—a state of things which was never contemplated by the Trustees when they let out the plots.

On the contrary the Auction conditions, contract and lease impose restrictions on all lessees with reference to Princess Street Plots, viz., that no building will be allowed to be erected which would be a nuisance to the occupiers and residents of Princess Street.

It was a printed lease that was issued and circulated at all the auctions, which applied restrictions etc. to all the would-be builders on Plots in Princess Street ; and one of the clauses in the lease was:—

"Not to do or suffer to be done on the said premises, or any part thereof, any act or thing which may be, or grow to be, an annoyance or nuisance or disturbance to the Board or any other property in the neighbourhood."

This clearly shows that the whole site was to be leased out for residential purposes only and that nobody (no would-be lessee) was to have on his respective plot anything which would be an annoyance or a nuisance to the owners, occupiers or neighbours of these plots.

It will not for one moment be denied that a Theatre is not a desirable building in the midst of a residential locality, and the right which the Trustees arrogate to themselves to be the sole judges of the nuisance (and which is contrary to the principles of justice) will not be countenanced for one moment in a Court of Law.

The position could not be clearer than it is, and if in spite of this the Board insist on having a Theatre they may do so at their own risk as to costs which I may have to incur in seeking redress in a Court of Law.

AT the annual meeting of the Central Asian Society held recently, Sir Edwin Collen presiding, Mr. Valentine Chirol was appointed Chairman for the next Session, and Sir Edwin Collen's name was added to the list of Vice-Presidents, Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr. Lynch, M.P., were elected to the Council.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

GREAT NAVAL SCHEMES.

Orders Placed.

ENGLISH WORKS OVER-WORKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Government has decided to provide 30,000,000 million roubles each year to 1911 for the construction and armament of new warships.

The *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent states that the Japanese Naval Commission has given Krupps, the order for the twelve-inch guns, for the new Japanese battleships of the *Dreadnought* type.

The order will occupy nine months. It was not placed with English works because they (?) are already fully occupied.

THE KING IN WALES.

A Visit to Bangor.

SPEECH OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

LONDON, JULY 8.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have started on a week's tour in North Wales, Ireland, and South Wales.

They will lay the foundation of the University College at Bangor, will visit the Dublin Exhibition, and will open a new Dock at Cardiff.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Replying to an address at Holyhead on his way to Ireland, King Edward said: "The prosperity of the country is bound to be imperilled by any disturbance of the tranquillity of Europe. I hope the high position of Great Britain among the nations will always be maintained by peaceful means.

"So far as in me lies her influence shall ever be devoted to the promotion of friendship and goodwill."

SIR H. MACLEAN'S CAPTURE.

Raisuli Carries him to the Borders.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Raisuli, feeling unsafe in the Kmass district, has removed with Sir H. MacLean to a lonely spot on the borders of the Beniaros tribe.

NEW TRANSVAAL FLAG.

Republican Colours and Union Jack.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The new Transvaal flag consists of the four colours of the Republic with the Union Jack in the upper left hand corner.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

Abolition and Compensation.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply to Sir Charles Dilke, said that the legal status of slavery on the Zanzibar coast strip would be abolished on October 1st.

The House of Commons, he said, would be asked to vote compensation.

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

Passed by a Big Majority.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons, the Evicted Tenants Bill, mentioned on June 27, has passed its second reading by 315 votes to 98.

CORRUPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Five Years for the Ex-Mayor.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mr. Schmitz, the ex-Mayor of San Francisco, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A PROFLIGATE MONARCH.

Purse to be Curtailed.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that in view of the despatch of the delegates to the Hague Conference, the Korean Government, will appoint a Committee to control the Emperor's private purse and to prevent illegal disbursements.

THE NEW BULLET AT BISLEY.

23 Successive Bulls.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In a match rifle contest at 800 yards at Bisley yesterday, eleven highest possibles were made, all with the new bullet, in spite of a drizzling rain and blurring mists.

Winter made twenty-three successive bulls.

NEW AMATEUR FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Lord Alverstone Elected President.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Amateur Football Association was definitely organized last evening.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton presided over an enthusiastic gathering.

Lord Alverstone has accepted the Presidency of the Association, and a strong Committee has been appointed.

FRONTIER FACTION FIGHT.

Five Killed and Several Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

For some considerable time past a feud has been existing between two Pathans named Sarwan Khan and Zaman, both residents of the Chakri Mitti village near Mattra. The latter town is situate about eight miles north of Peshawar and close to the frontier.

As is usually the case, the feud originally arose over a woman. It appears that a relative of Zaman, named Mir Ahmed, ran away with Rukman, the sister-in-law of Sarwan Khan, and settled down with her in independent territory among Mahomedans. This gave rise to the customary blood feud between the families of the two principals. Recently, however, Mir Ahmed made up his mind to return to his own village, and in order to enable him to do so in safety, Zaman attempted to reconcile the parties and to put an end to the feud. Failing in this, he appears to have resorted to threats against Sarwan Khan and his relations. This brought the matter to a head on Thursday last, when Sarwan Khan met Zaman, while the latter was walking quietly through the village, and shot him dead. As soon as the news of this deed spread through the village, the members of the two factions hurried out with their arms, and a fight at close quarters took place between them in the centre of the village, which resulted in five men being killed outright and several others wounded. Mir Ahmed, however, who was the cause of all the bloodshed and who took part in the fight, escaped unhurt.

The wounded men have been taken to Peshawar for treatment.

"JUGANTAR" PROSECUTION.

Postponed to 22nd Instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Bhupendra Nath Dutt, the Editor of *Jugantar*, was again brought up before Mr. Kingsford at the Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of having published, as alleged, certain seditious articles in his journal. The Court-house was filled with an eager crowd, amongst whom were several junior Barristers from the High Court, the Editor of *Bande Mataram*, and other well known representatives of the Bengali Press. The Magistrate thought two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each very small, when the Crown Solicitor applied for an increase to Rs. 10,000 each, as there was fear of the accused absconding.

The case was eventually adjourned to the 22nd instant.

According to *Bande Mataram*, amongst the people who volunteered to stand surety for the Editor of *Jugantar* is Sister Nivedita, a disciple of the late Swami Vivekananda, and the brother of the accused

BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' DEPUTATION.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Addressing the Deputation of the Behar Landholders' Association at Bankipore yesterday, and alluding to the prevailing unconstitutional unrest and agitation, Sir Andrew Fraser said:—

"To my mind, it seems easy to exaggerate the degree to which unrest has manifested itself; and while it has caused me great regret that things have occurred of late which may considerably retard the progress of India for some time to come, yet it is with great satisfaction that I have seen men like the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and your President, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, taking their place as the natural leaders of the people and denouncing the evil influence exercised by some who assume a leadership to which they have no claim either by position or by capacity."

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Alteration in Pleaders' Official Dress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Yesterday was a historic day at the High Court of Calcutta. The Native Pleaders appeared in blue togas instead of the "customary suits of solemn black" and went bareheaded instead of wearing the Pleader's *pugri*. But for the colour of their gowns and the fact that they do not wear bands and are minus that long purse which dangles from the back of a Barrister's gown, there is nothing to distinguish Pleaders now from their European associates of the long robe.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Next Annual Meeting at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 8.

The next annual meeting of the All-India Mohamedan Educational Conference, which was started by the late Sir Sayad Ahmad Khan of Aligarh, will be held at Karachi in the last week of December.

Although Mohamedans preponderate in Sind, they are educationally behind their co-religionists in other provinces, and it is hoped that the Conference will stir up enthusiasm for education among the Sindhi Mussulmans.

S.S. "NITHSDALE" AGROUND NEAR KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

S. S. "Nithsdale" loaded with jarrahwood sleepers is aground about ten miles down the coast and is not likely to get off.

The Port Officer has gone out with a lift boat to fetch the crew off.

AT the special request of the Port Trustees, Government has sanctioned the raising of the remuneration of the Collector of Karachi as Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, from Rs. 300 a month to Rs. 500, with retrospective effect from 1st April last.

A MORNING paper, on whose word we place reliance, assures us that "after forty-one years two veterans at Nottingham have just received their medals for the part they took in the Fenian Raid in 1866." We have reason to believe that nobody else who took part in the Raid was officially rewarded at all. All congratulations!

"BACK FEE" SYSTEM OF VAKILS.

Held to be Unprofessional.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 9.

The Punjab Chief Court has delivered judgment on the Back Fee question. That the point to be decided was a momentous one may be gathered from the fact that the matter, after having been heard as "Ganga Ram *vs.* Devi Das" before Justices Chatterji and Kensington, was referred to a Full Bench and was argued by Mr. Arthur Grey (against the system) and Mr. Jheo Narain (for it) before nine Judges, namely, Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Justices Reid, Chatterji, Robertson, Kensington, Johnstone, Rattigan, Chitty and Lal Chand.

This tribunal had to determine whether it was legal and proper for a Legal Practitioner to make his remuneration in a case contingent on the success of the case. The majority of the Bench held that agreements between Legal Practitioners and their clients making the remuneration of the Legal Practitioner dependent to any extent whatever on the result of the case in which he is retained, are illegal, as being contrary to public policy, and Legal Practitioners entering into such agreements are, therefore, guilty of professional misconduct and render themselves liable to the disciplinary action of the Court. Mr. Justice Chatterji and Mr. Justice Lal Chand, however, dissented from this view and found *per contra* "that the practice of receiving back fees is neither opposed to public policy nor improper as regards a Legal Practitioner other than a member of the English Bar enrolled under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879."

The Punjab Chief Court has now definitely barred the system.

SERGEANT ROBINSON'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JULY 9.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Robinson, of the 26th Mule Corps, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. The deceased who was about 35 years of age and a full-blooded and hale man retired to bed the night previous in sound health and was seen the evening before his death promenading on the railway platform in excellent spirits. Though the cause of death is not ascertained it is most likely a case of heat apoplexy.

The deceased, who was very popular, leaves a widow and two children for whom deep sympathy is felt.

MURDER OF A SYCE FOR TWELVE ANNAS.

Three Men Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Harrington and a Special Jury disposed of the case of Dhowra Dhobi, Shaikh Sumarao Dossad and Shaikh Sukhan, the first accused being charged with murder and the other two accused with abetment of murder of a young syce whom they hung to a beam by the heels for the theft of twelve annas. All the accused pleaded not guilty, but the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the three accused.

His lordship sentenced the first accused to six years' rigorous and the other two accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR HYDERABAD (SIND.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

The Government have sanctioned the detailed plans for the construction of the proposed new Catholic Church at Hyderabad (Sind). The site has yet to be decided on.

DALAS VS. BANDMANN LIBEL CASE.

Dismissed with Costs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The Dallas *vs.* Bandmann libel suit was to-day dismissed with costs, Mr. Justice Fletcher holding that the statements contained in the pleading were privileged and that the plaint disclosed no cause of action.

NIZAM'S GOLD MINE RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The results of the crushing of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during last month are as follows:—Quartz, crushed, 2,300 tons; gold obtained, 780 ozs.; tailings cyanided, 2,000 tons; gold obtained, 240 ozs.; making a total of 1,110 ozs. of gold compared with 1,105 ozs. in May.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Colonel Brunker, R. A., assumed the duties of Colonel on the staff of Royal Artillery, Southern Army, on 5th July.

Promotion of Officers of the British service to the establishment of Colonels will, in future, be considered twice a year only, by the Army Council, namely in June and December.

Captain Arbuthnot, 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 8 Ammunition Column, Jhansi, *vice* Captain Davies, appointed Staff Captain, Poona Division.

It has been decided that with effect from 1st June, Officers of the Indian Army, promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel, shall not be removed from the Cadre of their Corps.

COLONEL BROWNING, Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, is proceeding upon fourteen months' leave from September next, and Colonel Strachey, lately Comptroller of the Viceroy's Household, is officiating.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between James Simpson, 10th Gurkha Rifles, younger son of the late Capt. James Simpson, Royal Engineers; and Florence Moore, daughter of Mr. S. M. Wade, Bank of Ireland, Portadown, Co. Armagh. The marriage will take place at Portadown on 25th of September.

POLICE vs. PRESS.

Policy of Government as to Costs.

"STATESMAN'S" STRICTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The *Statesman*, in a leading article this morning, criticises Mr. Justice Chitty's Judgment in the Police *vs.* Press libel suit. The present criticism is confined to Government guaranteeing the costs of the policemen. In the course of the article, it says:—

"The principle upon which Sir Andrew Fraser has acted in this matter would be ludicrous, if it were not also a grave menace to the liberty of the Press. Henceforward, if the Government have the courage of their own logic, any official criticised by a newspaper is free to sue for damages at the public expense. We are at a loss to understand the cause of his strange malevolence against the three independent newspapers of Calcutta."

The concluding sentences of the article are as follows:—

"This pecuniary assistance was arranged in such a manner that newspapers were bound to lose a large sum of money for doing what they regarded as their simple duty. If the Police won, their costs were to be paid by the Government and the newspapers. If the newspapers were successful in vindicating themselves, they could not hope to recover their expenses from the plaintiffs, who were admittedly not in a pecuniary position to sue at their own charges. We ask the public whether such a compact appeals to their sense of fairness. Could there be a scheme better calculated to sap the independence of public journals or to warn them, in the face of any scandal however gross, that their proper course is to maintain a discreet silence? Never has a British Government, in modern times, struck so mean and cowardly a blow at the independence of the Press, and we say deliberately that the high official by whom this departure from English traditional policy was sanctioned is unworthy of the responsibility entrusted to him."

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

Fagan—Jackson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

A wedding was solemnised at Christ Church here, to-day, of Miss Phyllis Jackson, daughter of the late Colonel Jackson, to Mr. J. Fagan of the Central Provinces Police. A largely attended reception was held afterwards at the house of Mrs. Paul Baddeley, aunt of the bride.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Virulent Epidemic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Five plague cases and five deaths were reported in Calcutta on Saturday and four cases and as many deaths on Sunday.

FIRES AND STREET ALARMS SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Sitaram Building fire and the disasters preceding it, more especially the appalling loss of life that accompanied the Chuckla Street fire, should afford our City fathers ample reason for very serious reflection.

As things stand at present, telephonic communication, in case of fire, with the responsible subordinate officials in the Water Department appears by no means satisfactory. At the time of the Sitaram Buildings outbreak, the Fort Official, or Sub-Inspector, had to obtain his information in the Street, and the Chief Inspector as well as his superior officers appear to be the only ones who receive notice over the wires. I presume, that all said and done, these gentlemen like everybody else, have social duties to perform, and are consequently not always available at their residences.

So far, we have read a good deal about Municipal officers traversing the city in hired conveyances, with incidental loss of time and possibly loss of life and property due to this cause.

Would it not be better to have a couple of men on duty at each Fire Station, who have been trained by the Water Department and thus possess the necessary knowledge what to do in case of a fire. These could be lascars belonging to the Fire Brigade and no enhancement of Staff would be necessary. In the long run, the Bombay Water Supply, when fully turned on, has been sufficient to cope with fires. It therefore seems to me, that if the city were further equipped with proper fire and water alarms, at intervals in the public streets, as exist elsewhere, a prompt supply of water of sufficient quantity to at least hold a fire in check would be always available. These alarms serve the double purpose, viz., of communicating simultaneously with both the Fire and Water Stations of the city.

In view of the heavy insurance rates rendered necessary by existing conditions, and which must affect the Trade passing through the Port, I trust these lines will not escape the attention of the more energetic members of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

JOHN W. RICE.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer *Oriental*, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bose, Mr S W	Isaac, Lt A G C
Berman, Mr E	Jenkin, Mr S H
Crichton, Capt R E	Maurice, Capt D B D S E
Cronsel, Mr J M	Meyer, Mr E
Cooke, Mr M E	Meyer, Mr J
Gilbert, Mr J C	Reddie, Mr J
Harris, Mr J	Sen Gupata, Mr J M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong, Maj W	Nicholls, Maj R T
Bingham, Hon D	Nawary, Mr W H
Bolleau, Lt-Col H E	Paleologus, Capt W C
Beckman, Mr H	Paterson, Mr G A
Berkley, Mr A M	Roberts, Maj J R
Conney, Mr C M	Richardson, Mr E A
Crichton, Capt R E G	Roberts, Mrs
Damarest, Capt H W	Slingsby, Capt T W
Fullerton, Maj S W A	Shaw, Mr and Mrs W D
French, Mr W K P	Searight, Mr G L
Fullerton, Mr W	Starkey, Mr J H
Fraser, Mr W S	Telford, Dutton, Mr S
Gordon, Mr W W	Wright, Mr J
Harding, Mr H G	Were, Maj H H
Imms, Mr A D	Waite, Mr P K
James, Mr W H	Wall, Mrs A T
Keogh, Mr W E	Wormold, Maj F J
McKay, Mr J	Whiting, Mr O J
Nicholl, Mr A	Weldon, Mr W L

FROM BRINDISI.

Brown, Mr J E	Johnson, Miss G M P
Brown, Maj-Gen'l G P F	Swan, Mr P
Cubitt, Mr J E	

FOR KARACHI.

Buckler, Maj A S	Kane, Capt A H
Chambers, Mr W T	Pickering, Thompson, Lt J
Forbes, Lt A	Selwyn, Rev A L H

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—

Bhusawal Junction, H A Richardson; Nadiad, Lancashire; Pichpirwa, Sukhdev Shewnarain; Banglore, Karimji Alibhoy Guzar Street; Bajapur (Rtg). Govind Kashiramno Sirnaik new mill cloth department; Kirkee, Agnes Ayah, Parsee Bazar; Delhi, Madhowroy clerk station master; Ahmednagar City, Malloo Mahadu Mistri Mazegaon; Bannu, Musamal Worakhana small Mussafarkhana; Byma Readd at Ajodhya, Kevalram Koto and care of Gehimal; Sailu, Pestonji Mandvi Bunder; Bypd Readd at Agd., Barjee Ranjee care of Fazal; Poona, Joolam Husan Ali Mahomed Taboote Street; Mapusa, Custodio Cardozo Club calacut cares 38 Dhobi talao; Hinganghat, Kerotam Mobalambakwala; Allahabad City Basdeo Jeswani.

THE right of working a ferry across the harbour at Yarmouth from two stations, one to Southtown and the other to Gorleston, has been sold at auction for £12,550. Included were the six boats employed, ferryman's house, landing stages, and waiting-rooms. The rights are many centuries old, and referred to by a deed in Queen Elizabeth's time as those of the "foot ferry."

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT.

Farewell Entertainment at Baroda.

At Baroda last week, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who shortly proceeds to England on leave, was entertained at dinner by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad in his bungalow on the Race Course Road.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakash* says: Covers were laid for 18 but unfortunately Col. Meade, the Resident, and Mr. Clarke could not attend owing to sudden indisposition. The table was tastefully decorated and the State string band was in attendance and played choice selections of music. Three toasts were proposed and duly honoured. Mr. Dutt dwelt on the beneficient effects of His Highness' Rule and mentioned that the Maharaja incessantly applied his mind to the problems of the State. He always thought out and matured his own plans. The activity of His Highness, mind it, became sometimes bewildering to his subjects and servants. Whatever faults one may find in Baroda administration it was undoubted that His Highness' Rule had resulted in making it more advanced than British Indian administration in the matter of primary education, charitable medical relief and social legislation.

Shrimant Sampatrao, in proposing the health of Mr. Dutt, the guest of the evening, spoke thus:—I rise to request you to drink to the health of the guest of the evening. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt came to join our Baroda service in August 1904 and after a stay of three pleasant years he is now about to leave us some time. The name and fame of Mr. Romesh Dutt as a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service had long preceded him; and we were all proud of the acquisition to our service when he agreed to come at the invitation of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb. We knew him as a brilliant historian, well versed in the treasures of Indian classic lore: and above all as an inimitable composer of English verse, adopting our ancient epics which we all value as the proudest heritage of our land to English poetry and popularising them in that vivacious form, on the continent of Europe and America. The expectations we then formed of his literary brilliance have been more than realized during these three years of closer intimacy with him both as man and man of letters. Mr. Dutt has instilled a new life in our Baroda society and shed a new lustre in our literary and social gatherings, which we had never witnessed in the past and which, let us hope, we shall not easily forget in the future. The many happy musical evenings and cultured conversations we had the privilege of enjoying under the hospitable roof have all conspired to transform our Baroda Society into a brilliant cosmopolitan and yet homogeneous unit which even more advanced cities like Bombay, might well envy. We shall surely miss the genial features of our distinguished guest from all our gatherings, and it is with feelings of genuine regret that we bid him good-bye. As our genuine friend we wish him long life, health and happiness. Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of Mr. Dutt.

Mr. Dutt, rising to reply, said that the whole of his British official life had been passed in one part of India only. He had a great desire to know the people of Western India, and their institutions. He had paid a flying visit to Baroda in 1901 at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and another in 1903. The Maharaja having asked him for his assistance in the Baroda administration he agreed to place his services at His Highness' disposal. The three years of his stay in Baroda, he said, had been very pleasant, both socially and officially. In Baroda you saw the antique picturesque side by side with the most up-to-date. One day you would listen to learn and elaborate argument in Courts quoting with familiarity the decisions of the Privy Council and the next you would see the windows of the Court filled with beaming expectant faces watching an elephant procession which almost recalled you, to times of the Ramayan. This curious combination of the antique and the picturesque and the modern greatly added to the interest of Baroda. Continuing, he said, he had greatly benefitted by his stay in the State. It had added greatly to his knowledge and experience and Baroda Administration was most unquestionably trying new experiments, and pointing the way to reform in British India.

Dewan Bahadur Samartha proposed the health to the host of the evening which was cordially drunk.

THOSE USEFUL POLICEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Colaba Causeway, near the corner of Ormiston Road, there is a shop in which gramophones are sold, and by way of advertisement, one of the most blatant instruments is set to work every evening about six o'clock. The noise attracts a crowd which completely blocks the pavement to the annoyance of other foot passengers. Last evening, among the listeners were five policemen, who seemed to be as innocent of any idea that they were committing an offence as the rest of the crowd of coolies. I entered the shop and told the proprietor that he was causing a nuisance by attracting a crowd. He replied that he had not asked the crowd to stop at his door. I said: "If you stop playing the crowd will go away." "But what will become of my business?" said he. This seems to express the frame of mind of the Bombay shopkeeper and also of the Bombay policeman who not only allows crowds to accumulate, unchecked, on the pavement, but lets the shopkeeper use the footpath for the display of his wares. In Merewether Road there are shops whose goods occupy half the width of the pavement, and in the same road I have seen the pavement used as a place to mix mortar for repairs to an adjoining house; it was also used as a carpenter's shop for a week on the same occasion although there was ample space for the work behind the house. Just now, a fire-escape belonging to the Taj Mahal Hotel is lodged on the pavement outside the building while there is ample room for it in the compound to any person responsible for the discipline and vigilance of the Bombay Police?"

INDIGNANT.

Bombay 9th July.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last week the attention of the public was drawn to the Rajabai Tower of the Bombay University, now so familiar to Bombay, owing to the clock having stopped which even temporarily caused no little inconvenience to the business quarters on the Esplanade Road. It seems that there is still some doubt about the correct name of the Tower. Some business firms, when advertising, very often refer to it as "opposite the Clock Tower," others refer to it as the "University Clock Tower" but its proper name, "Rajabai Tower," has invariably been overlooked. When it is known that it was expressly erected by a leading Indian merchant of the city to perpetuate the dear memory of his departed mother, as the following taken from the Bombay University Calendar will show, the Bombay public will no doubt respect the last wishes of the late Mr. Premchund Roychund, by calling the Clock Tower by its correct name, *i.e.*, the Rajabai Tower or the Rajabai Clock Tower.

Premchund Roychund, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October, 1864, made the following request:—"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay in the name of my good mother, Rajabai, two lakhs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells." It was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund," and "that the Tower be named 'The Rajabai Tower' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

THE Bristol County Court Judge has apologised for an incident that took place three years ago. "If in the course of the case," he said to a defendant, "I said anything to you which implied that I thought you were wilfully impeding justice, I hope you will forgive me. It will happen sometimes that the course of justice goes wrong, not because the Judge does not try to do what is right, but because he cannot help himself. All I can do is to apologise to you for having inadvertently charged you with saying that which was not true." The case referred to was one in which a man had said he lost a receipt. The Judge did not believe him then, but the receipt had now turned up

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

THE MONSOON. LAST week I had something to say about roof-dwellers and the monsoon. It was a good thing I said it then, because now that mysterious thing, the monsoon, seems altogether to have disappeared. To-night is a night of stars and calm and, were it not for the sybillant music of the waves and the softness of the south-west breeze, it might be a night in March. Thunder and gales and downpours seem as far away as in the middle of the cold weather. It is a peaceful night, such as gives rest to the emotions and affords time for quiet pondering on things. But there is the song of the sea. That dominates all. It is not angry and yet it is not quiescent, it is as some power under restraint and yet ready to burst forth into the wildest excesses. It is rolling in on modest ways over the rocky shallows of Back Bay and against the stone sea wall, and it is speaking to us all the time. What does it say? Does it bring the same message to each of us? Or does the message vary? I think it does, for the message the sea sings to us is the message each one of us hears. There is but one sound of the waves, but to each one of us it tells different things, some sad, some bright, some solemn, some gay. But the sea is to the heart as the bow is to the fiddle strings, and the music that comes depends on the player and on the heart.

THE SONG OF THE SEA. Hundreds of years, the exiles hung their harps by the waters of Babylon and wept. The waters of Babylon are but a poor substitute for the sea, and we exiles can find more tear-moving notes in the song of the sea than ever sprang from any stream of Babylon. For the sea is the great Divider. It separates England from India, the land of our birth and our longing, from the land of our fate and our aversion. I do not mean by this anything against India. It may be in a thousand ways far greater and more wonderful than the little island lying westwards of France. But every true son of the little island must long to get back to her again and cannot really love this land of exile. Every intelligent man must recognise the magnificence of this country, but anyone of us would, I think, be glad to exchange it all for the mud of a London street, provided always we had the wherewithal to provide food and shelter for ourselves. But the little island is not big enough for us all and so we come away from her to the colonies and to India across the sea, that is rolling into Back Bay to-night. It is so easy to come and the prospect seems so bright. But sometimes it is very hard to get back again when we repent of the enterprise. I always try to speak the truth on this matter. We come to this country moved by no altruistic motives. We come because there is no room for us at home, and because the prospect seems good. If I might put the whole thing in a nutshell—Englishmen, who are poor, come to India for a competence; Indians, who are rich, go to England because it is not worth while being rich in this country, at least for an intelligent man.

A VERY GOOD PLACE TO VISIT. I feel very certain that there are many who will take the greatest exception to this statement of what is, after all, the plainest statement of fact. All those humbugs who pretend that they come to this country for the welfare of the native of this country will be among the exceptors. So also will all these individuals who are Swadeshi until they can afford to be something better. The truth is that India on account of its great archæological, historical, and ethnological interest, is a very good place to visit. But it is no place to live in. It is ages behind the mark of modern progress. It has no contemporary art, music, or literature. But for the outpourings of blatant orators and the activities of a few energetic merchants, the land is half asleep. Even its politics as exemplified by the Congress, are horribly parochial and most limited in outlook. India is on the very circumference of the circle that finds its centre in London, Paris, and New York. What strikes me always about this country is that it has no real conception of letting itself go and enjoying itself. There are latent possibilities in this respect I think; but it will take hundreds of years to awaken them. But I was talking of the sea and the sea is the wall of our exile prison. The steamers are its gates, but it means money to unlock them and to those who have it not, the sea is singing to-night a very hard and bitter song. 'I come from England' it says, 'that is the country you love and want to get back to. There is a way across my breast, but you can't take it because it means money and you have not got that. Poor devils! Poor devils!'

EXCESSIVELY SWEET. But if the song of the sea can be bitter it can also be excessively sweet. The sea is not only the great Divider, it is also the way back. There is no break in the sequence of the sea from Back Bay to Dover Cliffs. It kisses the shores of England and India alike and over it is the way back. There may be many to-night to whom the sea is singing "Come back! She is waiting for thee. I will bear thee back safely to her. Come, and come quickly, she needeth thee so." And many happy hearts hear the song and are glad, because the day is near when they shall return to England and to her. The eternal feminine! It may be wife, mother, daughter, or sister, but he must indeed be lonely in this world who has not at least one of these waiting for him at home. And it is good to know one may see them again soon and that separation is nearly at an end. And we shall go back over the sea, that is singing to us to-night. Sing on, O sea! and, as you sing to us here, so sing to her these thousand miles away—"He is coming! He longs to see you again. I am bringing him back to you." Thus shall your song be sweet to both our hearts. I am a great worshipper of the sea, the great, mysterious, fathomless sea.

MUNDANE MATTERS. To revert to more mundane matters and especially to the subject of sport, I, for one, am delighted to hear that all difficulties have at last been overcome and that we are to have the annual Presidency match again. The discontinuation of the Presidency match was most unjustifiable and unsporting, and everyone must be glad that better counsels have at last prevailed, though we may be permitted to regret the length of time for which bad ones were permitted to remain in the ascendant. It is much to be regretted that this year Gymkhana cricket should be at so low an ebb. The Gymkhana team is entirely the worst the Club has had for a decade. This is very probably due to the stoppage of the Presidency match and the consequent lack of enthusiasm in cricket. On the other hand the very energetic way in which the new League is being worked ought to result in a marked improvement among the smaller clubs, and I trust we may see some of their members appearing in the Presidency eleven. As the Y. M. C. A. decisively whacked the Gymkhana, it is obvious that a trial must be given to the European players in the League teams. So far I have not heard of anything being done in this direction, but I trust it is not too late.

"FOOTER" In proportion as Gymkhana cricket has deteriorated, so Gymkhana football, both Association and Rugby, has improved. The Gymkhana Soccer eleven seems likely to do well in the Harwood League and in this connection there is certainly much less of a gulf than usual this year between the Civilian and Military teams. The Rovers tournament ought to be more than usually interesting from a civilian's point of view. There are enough Rugby players in the Gymkhana to form three fifteens; at least so I am told, but I noticed at last night's game both sides were short. The energetic Secretary says he expects as many as 10 entries for the Rugby Tournament, which would be a record I imagine. However, *nous verrons*. The Maidan and Marine Lines are crowded with golfers every morning between 7 and 9, and the state of the greens does much credit to the care and trouble Mr. Ferrers Nicholson takes over them. It is sometime since we had so well-known a sportsman as Sheriff and I beg to offer Mr. Nicholson hearty congratulations. The Mud sports made a start last Wednesday, but owing to the inclement weather there was only a small attendance. Those who were there enjoyed themselves until the rain came down and then the new pandal thoroughly justified its existence.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BANKING IN ENGLAND.

President Roosevelt and the Railways.

GERMAN CLOTH FROM PAPER.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

IN his introductron to the 1907-8 edition of that excellent handbook, "The London Banks and Kindred Companies and Firms" (pp. 729, 10s. net), Mr. Thomas Skinner reviews as usual the business of banking during the past year. The great industrial expansion at home and abroad and the abnormally high prices of various commodities were responsible for an exceptionally high average Bank of England rate—4,269 per cent. against an average of 3,207 for the forty years ending with 1906. In only two of these forty years was the average higher than last year, viz. in 1890—a year of great financial difficulty in London—and in 1873, when the French war indemnity was paid to Germany and there was a financial crisis in the United States. In these two years the rate averaged 4·52 and 4·288 respectively. In these circumstances bankers' margins last year were exceptionally favourable and profits increased, but dividends were practically the same as in 1905. In Germany, however, the banks had a great accession of business and generally increased their dividends. There were no very important bank amalgamations last year, but during the past ten years the number of banking companies in the United Kingdom has been reduced, mainly by amalgamation and absorption by 33, and the number of banking firms by 52.

Investors in American railways will await with interest the development of President Roosevelt's policy with regard to the great railway "corporations" foreshadowed in his recent speech. He proposes to obtain a measure of public control in three directions, viz., no issues of capital to be made without the consent of the Federal Government, no purchase by an inter-State railway of stock in another railway without the consent of the Government, and all capital subscribed to be legitimately invested in railway property. The last-mentioned proposal would probably be the most difficult to enforce of the three. The crux of the problem lies in the conflict of State and Federal interests, for the great railways have received their charters from individual States and not from Congress. Another abuse which President Roosevelt wishes to remedy is the "watering" of railway stock. In the case of many American railways the actual cost of construction of the line has been met by raising a large loan, the share capital issued being allotted to contractors, promoters, legislators, and other interested parties for services rendered. The borrowing powers of American railway companies are usually unlimited; in this country and on the Continent they are usually limited to one-fourth of the issued capital. Besides "watering" capital in this way dividends are sometimes paid not in cash but in the form of "scrip dividends"—that is, further allottments of shares issued as fully paid up. It is obvious that railway companies that have adopted such methods as these must be largely over-capitalised. To check these abuses there is need of a legislative enactment prohibiting the issue of stock or shares except for cash, and also the issue of stock below par.

Since the list was closed for the last auctions the arrivals of wool up to the end of last week amounted to 282,577 bales, of which 132,000 bales have gone forward to consumers. From this it appears that already more than 130,000 bales of new arrivals are in hand for the next sales, which with 15,000 bales held over make a total of more than 145,000 bales already available. As wool is arriving almost daily in considerable quantities it is probable that not less than 160,000 bales will be offered in London during the approaching series. This total compares with 110,000 bales for the corresponding series last year. To these colonial wools must be added the arrivals from Punta Arenas and the Falkland Islands, which now form such an important part of our supplies. We shall soon know the total of Australian shipments for the present wool-year, which ends on the 30th inst. They will probably amount to about 1,700,000 bales. More than a month ago no fewer than 1,300,000 bales had already been sold in the various Australian markets, leaving only about 400,000 bales for shipment to London for realisation there. The increase in the direct shipments from Australia to the Continent continues. Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Dunkirk received this season from the opening last October up to May 31,706,838 bales, against 693,000 for the corresponding period of last season, whilst for the same period in 1904-5 the total direct shipments to these ports only amounted to 507,66 bales.

A bankruptcy case reported in the "Ceylon Independent" of May 23 shows the necessity for the exercise of extreme caution in doing business through native agents. The judgment of the Colombo Bankruptcy Court shows that the debtor, a Malay trading under the style of "Lye Brothers, import and export merchants and agents," started business in 1901 with a capital of 3,000 rupees, a typewriter, and some stationery printed in the most approved style, with telegraphic address, two cable codes, &c. At the end of 5½ years he was owing nearly 12,000 rupees and had no assets of any value. The Judge unhesitatingly came to the conclusion that "the insolvent has failed to show that his position has been caused by any unforeseen losses or misfortunes or genuine losses in trade, or that for any other reason he is entitled to the slightest consideration. On the contrary, there is abundant justification for holding that his business has been a continuous fraud, cleverly designed to cheat foreign merchants." After a detailed account of certain typical transactions the Judge said: "It is quite clear that the insolvent has defrauded the bank and committed a criminal offence, borrowed money and obtained credit when in a state of insolvency, and obtained by fraud the forbearance of his creditors. I decline to grant any certificate to the ins

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Yesterday, on the Cooperage a large number turned out to see the Royal Scots B team meet the Government Telegraph for the second time in the League. The first time they met was the opening game of the League when the Scots won by a goal to nil. This one also was interesting, but though the Telegraph had bad luck in not scoring, their opponents had the better of the game especially in the closing stages. Soon after starting the civilians came up and Cowper put in an excellent run. He kept his shot till very near goal, and then unfortunately got under it, the ball rebounding off the bar. Holman next just headed over from a centre by Greene, but was also off-side. The Scots next came up and from a corner Cooke fisted out well and Newbigging handled soon after. Edwards missed a flying kick from a free for foul against Holman. This was cleared as also the next for a like infringement —charging in the back. Holman next put in a fine run, but centred instead of shooting and the chance was lost. They kept well up till Wright got away and giving in to Newbiggin, he drove in a fine shot to the top left corner. Half time arrived with the Scots leading by a goal to nil.

With the Scots up, McIntosh nearly got through and the Telegraph retaliated on their right wing, but Foster was very safe. McIntosh and Newbigging put in a pretty run, Nicholas just chipping in time, but a moment later Parkes gave in to McIntosh who scored easily. Parkes was next off side and the Telegraph forwards waited for too long, Edie sending a feeble shot to the left from a pass by Cowper. Wright sent in a fine centre finding three of the Scots unmarked, but Parkes sent over as he did soon after following a good run. Newbigging got down, but his centre was unaccepted and Nicholas saved a free kick awarded them near goal for "hands." From a long kick by Edward, Cowper got away heading over Foster's head. He gave in to Edie, but he was not up and Holman getting on shot to the left, after a long kick by Foster, Capt. Stares whistled for behind. It was not so, and from a dangerous throw up near the Telegraph goal Ross sent over. Ross next after a clever bit of work sent in a shot, but Cooke saved. They were not to be denied, however, and a run down by Parkes ended in McIntosh accepting his centre and scoring neatly. Just on time Cowper got away and centred well over the ball and full time arrived with the Scots winners as under :—

Royal Scots "B"	3 Goals.
Government Telegraph	Nil.

The table stands as under :—

	P.	W.	L.	D	For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	7	6	0	1	25	1	13
Mr. Cymkhana	6	5	1	0	19	3	7
Royal Scots "A"	6	3	1	0	7	2	6
R. H. A.	5	3	2	0	13	5	6
Telegraph	7	3	4	0	8	13	6
Y. M. C. A.	6	2	3	1	5	11	5
Rovers	7	1	4	2	5	19	4
Customs	6	0	5	0	0	10	0

CRICKET.

International Matches Arranged.

We can safely say that the most important and highly satisfactory arrangement that has ever been come to in the Cricket world in India, is that of the International matches in this Presidency. Although the various clubs had the dates set down for this, the matter has but now been settled and speaks well for the sporting spirit of all concerned. The Hindus and Parsees have called byegones and each acknowledges the hand the Bombay Gymkhana had in this and the steps they took to arrive at a friendly state of affairs as soon as possible.

As things stand, the Hindus and Parsees meet on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th August and the Presidency meets the winners on the 27th, 28th and 29th of the same month. The benefit that will be derived from the sporting way in which all have joined hands is immense, and if one thing more than another was needed to perfect the scheme of sending an Indian team to England it is this. The failure of the idea on the last occasion was probably due to the want of this feeling of unity which is an absolute necessity. Things were in a bad way with cricket last year when the season proper was devoid of any match of an International or, for that matter, first class description. This we felt assured could not last, and the new turn is only a vindication of the conviction that the sport in each would come out in time.

This will not rob Poona of the Presidency-Parsee match out of which the former came so well last year. What with these important fixtures, the Cricket League and the general interest taken in Cricket now in Bombay, the game should prosper. The end of August will indeed be a sporting week as the Rugby Football Tournament will also be on—a pity they clash—to say nothing of racing in Poona.

LAHORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

N.-W. Railway vs. P. V. Rifles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 9.

The expectation that the final game in the Lahore Hockey Tournament between the North-Western Railway and the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles would be stubbornly contested has been fully realised. No faster or a more exciting game has ever been witnessed in this tournament.

The defeat of the Volunteers by three goals to one came as a surprise. During the first half, they looked all over a winning team scoring the one goal made during that period and keeping their opponents busy defending, but the Railway were a transformed team in the second half. They attacked in irresistible fashion and overran the opposing forwards who had been so much in evidence earlier in the game. The Volunteers too got their opportunities, but the excitement marred their efforts to score.

On the afternoon's form there can be no question that the better side won.

After the game, Sir William Clark presented the Cup to the winners remarking on the high standard of play that had been shown in the semi-finals and final.

THE Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company have, with the approval of the Government of India, decided to abolish tolls on the Delhi-Jumna Bridge, with effect from the 1st of June.

There is a Royal Road to Success in Pastry-making and Cake-making; It is in using

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

(Trade Mark)

—one part to six or eight parts of ordinary flour, and omit other raising agents. "The work is easier and the success certain."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Says the *Indian Spectator*:—The birthday celebrations in honour of the King-Emperor are nowhere so well accentuated as at Poona. And this year Lord Lamington introduced a new feature which is worthy of being followed by other pro-consuls. His Excellency invited a number of his Khandesh hosts of a few days ago to share in the entertainment and sight-seeings special to this occasion. It must have been a treat to these humble folk, and a very pleasant experience which their children and their children's children may hear narrated from time to time. We should like our country squires and their dependents to visit the capital towns occasionally as Government guests or as guests of their official friends. With railway and other facilities on the increase, this ought to be easier now than it was twenty years ago.

CHAUFFEUR AND THE VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, says the *Indian Spectator*, will supply a long-felt want by opening the Motor Mechanics Classes which it is advertising. This innovation seems to have been introduced at the instance of the Motor Union of Western India. This body has in Mr. Marshall a very energetic Secretary, who overlooks nothing which tends to further the cause of Motoring in Western India. The classes ought to prove a great success. The average native Chauffeur's knowledge of Motor Mechanics is very limited, and he should profit considerably by receiving instruction at these classes. There is to be a Special Evening Class for amateurs, which is bound to be popular. All motor car owners can relate their discouraging experiences, when they have been obliged to leave their cars on the roadside owing to a trivial defect, which they could have perhaps set right in a few minutes with a better acquaintance with the mysteries of the Commutator and the Carburator.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The *Gujerat Mitra* discourses :—The unfortunate distinction made at Poona last week on the occasion of the Governor's Levee to accommodate European and Native ladies separately will be viewed everywhere with genuine feelings of regret. The departure from usual practice obtaining on such occasions, we believe, could not possibly have the sanction of so amiable and courteous a ruler as H.E. Lord Lamington. Hitherto European and Native ladies used to be provided with seats in the gallery of the Council Hall and no distinction was ever made among Europeans and non-Europeans. This time native ladies were assigned seats behind the European ladies present who were all seated in front. It was an invidious distinction no doubt, and we learn that the action has been justly resented by native ladies as a slight and want of courtesy. We trust that the incident, trivial as it might appear, will be looked and inquired into by H. E. Lord Lamington. Such small instances of lack of courtesy embitter the feelings of Indians, and widen the gulf between the rulers and the ruled. Indiscretion like that shown by the instance now in question, unintentional though it be, causes no end of annoyance to Indians and sows the seed of discord and difference between the two races.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—The work done by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay during last year is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory. There were 34 Magistrates attached to the Girgaum Bench, 30 to the Malabar Bench, and 33 to the Dadar Court. At Girgaum and Mazagaon there was not a single occasion on which the Magistrates were unable to sit through want of a quorum. At Dadar, however, a quorum was wanting on four days in the year. It may be mentioned that owing to the exodus of a considerable number of Magistrates from Bombay during the hot season, the quorum was reduced to two between the 16th of April and the 10th of June. The fines recovered amounted to Rs. 41,715; deducting the costs and the compensation awarded in cases, a balance of Rs. 41,018 was divided between Government and the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FIRES AND BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The *Parsi* remarks :—The comments of the Municipal Commissioner on the reports of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Department, and of the Chief Inspector, with regard to the recent fire at Sitaram Buildings, are unwontedly scathing. In fact, Mr. Munmohundas Ramji said it was the first time in his nine years' experience of the Corporation that the Commissioner had ventured to differ from the cut and dried report of an important subordinate. Briefly, the reports under criticism appeared to the Commissioner to be designed to shield the Chief Inspector at the expense of a *chaukeeala* on Rs. 20 and an inspector lately transferred from the Drainage Department. The case is to be disposed of by a Committee of Inquiry, pending whose decision the Municipal Commissioner has suspended the Chief Inspector. The final outcome of it will be, we hope, that water will always be available when there is a fire in future.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—The Commissioner's report on the delay in the supply of water on the occasion of the late fire at the Sitaram buildings, divulges some gruesome facts in connection with the administration of the Municipal water-department. The story of that fire revealed gross laxity, which showed that there was a screw loose somewhere, which needed a strong hand to set it right. The outbreak of every fresh conflagration in the city is one more occasion to wait over the vagaries of the water department: the Press clamour for an enquiry, the Corporation follow suit, an enquiry is called for, and a report is forthcoming; but as it invariably turns out, the report is found to be miserably abortive; and the matter is shelved to be revived when a fresh outburst brings to light delinquencies of a more scandalous character. Mr. Edwardes, our new acting Commissioner, seems to have made up his mind that he would not be made a bumbug of, and with a masterly hand he has applied himself to clean the Augean stable. The whole matter this time has been carefully sifted, and enquired into with the skill of a detective. The report was submitted with a promptitude which was warmly applauded at the Corporation's last meeting, and reflects credit on the Commissioner for having played his part of the duty in such right earnestness. If the agility and firmness with which he has taken action are brought to bear on all future occasions of a similar exigency the Corporation's work would be greatly facilitated, and it would have its hands strengthened in its control over the vagaries of the Municipal executive. The reports, as furnished by the responsible officers, are engineered with a skill which would have left us at the same stage of ignorance at which we floundered when without them. But the Commissioner has not satisfied himself with laying before the Corporation the glossed reports and false explanations at self-defence of his subordinates. He has probed the mystery to the bottom, and brought to the surface substantial facts for the guidance of the Corporation. It is not our usual experience to find our Municipal Commissioners as much ready to expose the delinquencies of their own subordinates. But so long as Mr. Edwardes is in office, his subordinates would think twice before they were inclined to tamper with the performance of their duties.

The *Gujerati* states :—The Municipal Commissioner's report on the scandalous absence of water on the occasion of the Sitaram building fire is marked by refreshing courage, independence and outspokenness. It illustrates how reports are prepared and submitted to superior officers, containing misleading statements to the prejudice of helpless and innocent subordinates. In the ordinary course of things these reports are treated as gospel truth by the higher authorities in charge of every department, municipal or government, and very great credit is due to the Municipal Commissioner for having made an independent inquiry and judged of the reports submitted to him in a thoroughly impartial and judicial spirit. We wish the heads of different departments could follow the example of the Municipal Commissioner who has had the boldness and the keen sense of justice to deviate from the official custom of sacrificing subordinates for shielding their immediate superiors. The failure of water supply that took place on the occasion of the Sitaram building fire was not the first of its kind and it is indeed a pity that so many disastrous conflagrations should have been necessary to compel an investigation into the question of water supply. The Corporation has been denounced in some quarters for the occurrence of the last scandal. But even the Deputy Executive Engineer's report shows that there was ample water in the mains which would have been quite sufficient to meet the emergency but for stupidity and negligence on the part of executive officers who ought to have been alert in the discharge of their duties.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses :—With a promptitude, almost unprecedented in its recent records, the new Municipal Commissioner submitted on 27th June last, for the consideration of the Corporation, his report on the late fire at Sitaram Buildings and the "scandalous absence of water which characterised it." This celerity has been of so unusual a character that it formed the subject of high compliment to Mr. Edwardes when the matter came to be discussed at last Monday's meeting of the Corporation. Previous reports on accidents by fire and fatalities arising from poisonous sewers and other causes have taken such a provoking length of time, altogether unaccountable and inexcusable, that Councillors naturally were exceedingly pleased at the promptitude with which the latest was submitted. For years together no report of the character has come to hand at least three months "at the earliest" after the occurrence of the event.

NOTHING has as yet been settled, we understand, as to the number of Indian representatives on the forth-coming Royal Commission on Decentralisation or Devolution, nor has any selection been yet made of those representatives. The *Pioneer* believes that the Secretary of State has finally decided in favour of a Royal Commission and not of a Committee of Experts.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At the presentation of Medals and Certificates held on Sunday last at the premises of the Fort and Proprietory High Schools, Elphinstone Circle, there were present : Major George Lund, V. D., B. V. R., in the Chair, Honorary Brigade Surgeon Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S., J. P. ; Honorary Surgeon Lecturer and Examiner Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia, L. M. & S. ; Honorary Brigade Secretaries and Sergeants Darasha Nusserwanji Marker and Dosabhai Framji Panthaki ; Sergeant Nowroji R. Parakh ; Messrs. K. K. Kana ; B. A. Kapadia ; R. F. Golwala, M. A. ; and others :—

At the request of the President Major George Lund, Mr. Darasha N. Marker, Honorary Brigade Secretary, read the following report of the Centre :—

The work of the Bombay Presidency centre from 1st July 1905 to 30th June 1907 indicates steady and good progress. Nine hundred and twenty three males completed a course of instruction in First Aid, of whom 755 obtained Certificates. One hundred and ninety four females of whom 146 qualified. In Home Nursing, out of 96 males, 54 qualified, and 26 females all qualified. In Home Hygiene, out of 65 males, 37 qualified. Thirty eight males and 2 females qualified for Medallions.

During the period, the work of First Aid has been well kept up and the wheeled litter placed at the disposal of the public with qualified certificate-holders for the removal of Surgical and other cases, has been used for transport fifteen times. The qualified certificate-holders attended many public duties, the most important of which performed by them was on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay on 9th November 1905, when 40 of them were on duty, eight stations being formed on a route of three miles. The cases treated numbered 25.

On the 17th February 1906, at Itarsi, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior of the Order, presented the Railway Challenge Shield and Silver Medals of Merit to members of the winning team for 1905. Major George Lund, V. D., B. V. R., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Centre, was invited to attend and was presented to H. R. H.

The competitions for 1906 for the Challenge Shields presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior of the Order, for annual competition amongst Volunteer Corps and Railway employees in India was held at Jubbulpore on the 26th March 1906. The Volunteer Shield was won by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and that for Railways by employees of the East Indian Railway by 80 and 27 points, respectively.

It is gratifying to report that on the 2nd April 1906 a Jewish Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade was formed in connection with the Centre.

The annual competitions for the Challenge Shields presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for annual competition for 1907 amongst Volunteer Corps and Railway employees in India was held at Jabbulpore on the 5th March 1907, Major G. Lund, V. D., B. V. R. represented Col. Tate, R. A. M. C. The Volunteer Shield was won by the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, and that for Railways by employees of the East Indian Railway by 127 and 120 points, respectively.

The annual competition for the Police Shield, presented by Mr. George Lund, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Centre, for annual competition for 1907, amongst Police teams, was held at the Head Police Office on the 13th March last. The examiners were:—Lt. J. Fairbairn, R. A. M. C., Dr. A. Powell and Dr. A. H. Deane. The Shield was won by the L. Division Team by 40 points.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

The First Aid instruction has been introduced in Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institution Two classes consisting of 68 students were organized by the Honorary Class Secretaries of the Association, and conducted by Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S., J. P. and Dr. Framrozo Nowroji Kapadia, L. M. & S.

The Headmasters of other High Schools have also kindly consented to introduce "First Aid" instruction in the higher classes of their schools.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY MILLS.

A movement has been made to introduce "First Aid" instruction in some of the Mills where accidents are common. The Secretary of Sir D. M. Petit Mills has showed his desire to organise a class for his mill employees.

The Parsi and Jewish Divisions of the St John Ambulance Brigade supplied squads at the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Cycling and Mud Sports and Motor Carnival. The cases treated numbered 17.

During the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament held in Bombay on the Marine Lines Maidan from the 8th to 25th May 1907, two squads of the Parsi Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade attended duty daily with first aid appliances and an ambulance complete. Six cases were attended to out of which 3 were somewhat serious. A lad who was watching the game from a tree accidentally fell injuring his face and one hand. He was carefully attended to and sent to hospital for further treatment.

In conclusion, it is very gratifying to record that the Bombay Centre generally is making excellent progress day by day.

Major Lund then distributed Medals to the following gentlemen :—Messrs D. N. Marker ; D. F. Panthaki ; N. R. Parakh ; J. D. Jilla, G. N. Gazdar ; S. C. Mistri ; C. S. Ghadially and N. B. Patel, and about 250 Certificates to their respective recepients.

After presenting the Medals and Certificates, the President in addressing the gathering said :—

From the report just placed before you by Mr. D. N. Marker, Honorary Secretary, you will have seen the progress done by this Centre. I congratulate those members who have to-day received their Medals and Certificates. This shows what interest the young people take in the ambulance work. The instruction they have undergone will be of great use in their daily life, and those that have got First Aid Certificates will persevere in their study and try to get higher Certificates and then entitle themselves to Medals. It is very pleasing to note that Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institution and Tutorial High Schools have introduced this very useful instruction, and I hope other schools too will follow their example. In conclusion, I accord my best thanks to Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar and F. N. Kapadia, L.M. & S., who with the assistance of Messrs. D. N. Marker and D. F. Panthaki, Honry. Class Organisors, have continued to impart instruction in schools and general classes held under the auspices of the Association. I have also to acknowledge my best thanks to Messrs. F. B. Master and D. B. Kharas, Proprietors of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools for allowing to make a free use of their spacious building.

The gathering terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

PARSI LAWYERS' "JASAN."

UNDER the able management of Mr. Jehangir D. Davur, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Jamasp Phiroze Dastur, Solicitor, about forty Parsi barristers and solicitors assembled for a "Jasan" dinner held on Sunday evening in Bai Motibai's bungalow, in Parel. Bombay, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of Zoroastrian lawyers of this class. The "Jasan" ceremony was held in the Fort in the morning. If this movement is found to be popular amongst the gentlemen of the profession, who happen to be followers of the Prophet of Iran, assemblages on a larger scale will be organised in the future. The current month of Dai is dedicated to Ahura-Maza, the Creator; and is eminently held appropriate for celebrating the "Jasans." An enjoyable evening was spent.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th June, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in most districts but more is required for sowings. Harvesting of extra crops is nearing completion. Preparation of fields for autumn crops continues, and sowings are in progress in irrigated tracts and elsewhere where moisture is sufficient. Irrigation and weeding of sugar cane are going on. Damage by locusts is reported from Dehra Dun and Almora. Fodder continues dear in Hardoi and Sitapur, and it scarce in Basti and Azamgarh. Supplies are adequate. Prices have risen in thirteen districts.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Showers have fallen all over the Province averaging from ¼ to half an inch. The rain has been beneficial to the standing crops and autumn sowings. The standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of spring crops is average to good. Autumn sowings are in progress. There have been heavy floods in the Kurram and Gambila in the Bannu district ; the newly opened Kot Hafiz distributary of the Paharpur Canal is flowing to a depth of 2 1/2 feet ; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The water supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are fluctuating Prices :—wheat 16 11/16 to 22 1/4 ; maize 24 to 32 1/2 ; gram 15 15/16 to 21 1/2 ; *bajra* 18 3/4 to 33 seers per rupee.

KASHMIR.

The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost stationary.

RAJPUTANA.

Showers fell in many places, the maximum fall was one inch and 78 cents in three districts of Kotah. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Mewar, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Karauli, and are practically steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain was general in Bagha khand and Indore ; partial in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar ; there was no rain elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are rising in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and parts of Malwa and Bhopawar ; and are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Light to moderately heavy rain fell in all districts during the week ; the heaviest falls were Nagpur 10 1/4, Bilaspur 8 3/4, Bhandara 6 1/4, Wardha 54, and Yeotmal 5 1/4 inches ; elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 1 1/2 inches in Balaghat to 4 1/4 inches in Nimar. Sowings of autumn crops are in rapid progress everywhere but operations have been retarded to some extent owing to insufficient rain in Jubbulpur and Nimar. In Bilaspur heavy rain has impeded sowing and caused slight damage to seeds already sown. Germination of cotton and rice is good in the Wardha, Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Drug, Akola and Amraoti districts. Locusts appeared in parts of Saugor, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Buldana and Yeotmal but did no damage. The water-supply is adequate everywhere except in some villages of the Wuntalaq (Yeotmal). Fodder still continues scare in parts of Nimar, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Yeotmal. Prices of food-grains remain stationary in ten districts and fluctuate slightly elsewhere ; juar became dearer by 2½ seers in Buldana. The prices of staple food-grains are still equal to or exceed the scarcity level in Mandla, Nimar, Drug, Bilaspur and in the districts of the Nagpur country and Berar excepting Akola.

Natives States. Raigarh had 9 inches of rain, Udaipur 8 3/4, Sakti 8½, Chhuikhadan and Khairagarh each 4 inches, Rajnandgaon 2½ inches and Kanker 45 cents. Sowings of autumn crops are in full swing but heavy rain has delayed operations in Raigarh, Khairagarh, Sarangarh and Sakti. Locusts passed over parts of Raigarh and Sakti but did no damage. Fodder and water are sufficient. There were no marked variations in prices during the week.

The number on relief was 23,666, an increase of 11,909.

ANTI-FEDERAL GRUMBLES.

The latest complaint in Australia is that the Federal Government has been asked to spend £35,000 in erecting a naval victualling depot at Pyrmot, and a large sum on the construction of a magazine at Spectacle Island, and had declined to do so. The whole burden of carrying out the works therefore had fallen on the State Government of New South Wales.

Referring to these matters, the Minister of Defence, made the following statement :—"The naval agreement entails an expenditure by the Commonwealth Government of £200,000 per annum. Spectacle Island, which Mr. Carruthers refers to, is the property of the State of New South Wales. If the Commonwealth carried out any works on that island it would be in the position of a trespasser. It would have no control over the works, which would become the property of New South Wales, which held the fee simple of the land. In these circumstances it would be impossible to consider the question. Further, it is beyond the scope of the naval agreement, and that is the view of the present Government. That was the view taken also by the Reid Government when the question was brought before it two years ago. That is a specific case mentioned by Mr. Carruthers. I am still waiting for Mr. Carruthers to point out an instance showing that New South Wales has been unjustly dealt with in regard to defence matters. I promise him that as soon as he states a case it will be remedied.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, July 10.

The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, from 4 p.m.

HUGH. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdr. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL

COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, July 10.

REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B. V. A. Club, on Thursday next, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p. m. Sharp.

All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP

COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 10.

III. Detail for week ending Saturday the 13th instant.
To-day Wednesday the 10th—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p m on Company parade ground
II.—"H" Coy Parade at 5 30 p m on Company parade ground.
Thursday the 11th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II.—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on Company parade ground.
III.—"F" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on Company parade ground.
Friday the 12th—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on Company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, Section 1 to 49 Infantry Training 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Falaswell, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbha wada	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahanaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	8	4	73
Total plague deaths to date	140,81		
Same date last year			45

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRETTY WRAPS.

A tussore or pongee coat for motor or carriage wear is one of the most valuable possessions in the summer outfit. Pongee is being used for many stylish-looking coats, but the heavy and expensive material is to be specially recommended as a poor quality never wears so well. Among these pongees, the new French silk is the chosen material for the smart motor coat, and though expensive it gives much more satisfactory service than any ordinary pongee, or even the better class of Shantung, to say nothing of the fact that it always looks more effective. A dark grey Shantung silk coat seen at a race meeting recently was extremely smart. From the neck and shoulders it fell in pleats, which were stitched down for a little way, and then hung in folds to the bottom of the coat, which was about fourteen inches from the ground. The very newest thing about it was the sleeves. And, oddly enough, they were not sleeves at all, but cape like effects which did duty for sleeves. These capes were inserted under the stitched-down collar in a double box-pleat, and from there they hung quite straight and free.

TAILORED TUSSORE.

The tussore coats in the natural tone, of good quality, are very soft and cool, and they are smartly cut and tailored, and many of them are quite plain save for stitching and large white pearl buttons. Other models have collar and cuff facings of white leather, which may be easily cleaned. In the soft light shades of brown tussore, so popular this season, the long coat is attractive, and here again a touch of white leather is effective, though collar and cuffs of darker brown are often preferred. In linen there are many attractive models, ranging from the severest and most practical of plain tailored coats to the most elaborate or braided and embroidered designs suitable only for the mildest motoring. These coats are merely to be thrown over perishable summer frocks, and one of the Parisian fads is the heavily-braided or embroidered chasuble cloak of hand-woven linen, designed for this purpose. The linen coat in the soft hand-woven linen is a satisfactory dust coat for a hot day, but is a comfort only when made so that it can be easily washed and kept fresh and immaculate. This is, of course, only possible when the coat is cut and made with an eye to shrinkage treatment, and is carefully shrunk before being made up.

THE MOTOR-COAT.

The practical motor-coat must have collar and cuffs capable of closing snugly round the throat and wrists, but this season Dame Fashion has brought out a large supply of picturesque dust-coats with collarless trimmed necks and variations of the kimono sleeve. These sleeves answer well for slipping on over the summer toilettes, while going for a short motor spin. One design, in tones of black and Danish blue on a white ground, trimmed with black silk braid and blue taffetas pipings, and a large scarf, was undoubtedly both becoming and serviceable. Handsome coats of soft suede, nicely tailored and in lovely colourings, are amongst the expensive things provided for the motor-woman's use, but are practicable only for cool weather and sporting wear. For the summer girl with only one motoring coat the wisest choice is possibly a tussore, Shantung, or waterproof silk. Stripes appear in some of these wood or cheviot motor coats, and are very effective. Black and white, with a touch of vivid red or green is good, and wide stripes of Copenhagen blue and grey, trimmed with black and white, are smart artistic. Grey and biscuit shades piped with white or a contrasting shade of leather enter into another design without being conspicuous. There is practically nothing new in this season's headwear for motoring. The pongee caps with the dust-hoods, the face shields, and the ugly protective devices are out of date, and the motor caps have been more or less abandoned by the women who motor. Any small, close-fitting hat that will offer little resistance to the wind, and may be comfortably and becomingly fastened on by a huge veil completely covering the hair and neck, and tied under the chin, is quite in order. These veils, in silk tissue or chiffon in light colours or white, are as a rule most becoming to everyone.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 9.

There has been no large change in pressure distribution except that the depression which yesterday lay over Dehra Ismail Khan has moved eastwards to the foot of the Punjab Himalayas. This has assisted the winds from the Bay to extend up to the Gangetic Plain, but occasioned little rain except in the hill stations.

The Bay monsoon has again shown itself more fully on the north-east of India, excluding the western districts, than in Burma and has given some heavy rain in Deltaic Bengal.

In the field of the Arabian Sea monsoon, cloud has, on the whole increased, especially in the western portion of the United Provinces, Rajputana and Deccan, and light to moderate rainfall occurred in the south-east of the Central Provinces and Southern India.

In Burma, rain has fallen locally in the coast districts. Moulmein reports 1 inch and Rangoon 1 1/2. Cloud has decreased and the skies are now only lightly to moderately clouded while humidity and temperature are normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Bengal, and local in Behar, the principal amounts being,—Sibsagar 1 1/2 inches, Gauhati 2, Cherapaoujee 5, Shillong 1, Narayanganj 1 1/2, Mymensingh 3, Jessore 6, Bogra 5 and Darjeeling 1. Cloud is light in Behar, but elsewhere the skies are thickly clouded. Humidity is normal and the temperature slightly low in the central districts, but elsewhere it is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the following stations report rain :—Raipur 1 inch, Nagpur 1¼ inches, Seoni and Agra ¼ inch. Cloud has spread over the United Province and the skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere while humidity has increased slightly in the United Provinces, but the air remains on the whole drier than usual throughout the Division and the temperature has fallen but is still considerably higher than usual.

In the north-west of India, Simla had one inch of rain, Murree 1, Dera Ismail Khan ½ Mount Abu 1/4 and Ahmedabad 1/2 an inch. Cloud has increased and the skies are moderately clouded in the greater part of the Division. Humidity is nearly normal except in the Punjab and Rajputana, where the air is drier than usual while the temperature has fallen and is in defect in Baluchistan and in the extreme North. It is normal in Sind and Gujarat and remains in excess elsewhere.

In the Peninsula a few falls of rain occurred in the Southern half of the Division, Bellary recording 1½ inches, Cuddapah 1, Madras 1/2 and Bangalore 4 inches. Cloud has increased and the skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except at a few stations in Madras where it is slightly higher than usual while the temperature is normal.

Nearly general rain is probable in the north-west of India, local rain on Burma Coast and the Punjab Himalayas. Elsewhere the rainfall is likely to occur chiefly in the Deccan and in the southern portions of the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 9th July 1907, was 28.794. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which differ. at corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade		Fort	Colaba.
	Byculla. In Cts.	made. In Cts.	In Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 98	34 87	34 8	37 25
Tuesday, 9th July, 1907	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 08
Total	31 98	34 87	34 18	37 33
Total to date, 1906	15 96	15 63	16 88	15 10

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 00	30 55

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, 9TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 a.m.	Direction.	Average Hourly.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jask	29·574	ESE	14	94·3	86·2	71	....	0·06	— 0·11
Muscat	29·941	Calm	3	90·3	84·0	82	....	0·03	— 0·36
Aden	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lahore	29·916	NW	3	110·4	69·8	50	....	1·41	— 2·02
Simla	29·330	WSW	12	107·3	88·1	43	....	1·90	— 0·81
Delhi	29·944	NW	3	109·7	82·2	40	....	0·10	— 2·80
Agra	29·941	SW	3	110·0	90·2	33	....	0·62

BY THE WAY.

SOVEREIGNS AT ROYAL ASCOT.

Ascot has always stood high in Royal favour ever since, in 1711, Queen Anne offered a plate of 100 guineas to be "run for round the new heat on Ascot Common"; and on August 11 of that year her Majesty drove over from Windsor to inaugurate the historic races. So delighted was Anne with the sport that she visited the new course several times in the few years that intervened before her death. George III., in 1791, witnessed that sensational race for the Oatlands Stakes which was won by the Prince of Wales's Baronet, and over which, it is said, £1,000,000 changed hands. The King invariably attended the races, accompanied by his Queen and family, and took the keenest interest in the struggles, especially that for his own plate of 100 guineas, for horses that had been out with the stag-hounds. George IV. was an even more enthusiastic patron of Ascot; and his mantle fell on his successor, William IV., who had an unpleasant experience at the 1832 races, a sailor hurling stones at his Majesty and knocking off his Royal hat. Of Queen Victoria's visits to Ascot, the most brilliant and memorable was that of 1844, when she was accompanied by Czar Nicholas I. and the King of Saxony.

THE RED CROSS AND THE RED CRESCENT.

At the concluding meeting of the Red Cross Conference the Turkish delegate made an unsuccessful plea for the substitution in Turkey of the Crescent in place of the Cross. The Turks have always dissented from that clause in the Geneva Convention of 1864 which recognises the Red Greek Cross as the distinctive emblem of military hospitals and ambulances, and Lieut.-General Bessin Omer Pasha's plea was not for the Conference's approval of the use of the Crescent by his country—a Red Crescent is the special badge of the Turkish Army Medical Service—but presumably for the adoption for hospital purposes of the Crescent by Christian nations when carrying out military operations on Turkish territory, or against a Mussulman enemy. The simplicity of the Cross and the ease with which it can be recognised make it ideal for the humane use to which it is put on the field of battle.

SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle in Newington, where the Rev. Archibald G. Brown has been welcomed as co-pastor, will probably be a centre of religious activities for many years to come. When the idea of a building to seat over 5,000 worshippers was first proposed it met with some ridicule, and it took the great preacher three years to raise the £30,000 required. It was opened forty-six years ago, free of debt. The popularity of Spurgeon at that time may be gathered from the fact that when he was announced to speak at Exeter Hall the Strand was practically impassable, and on October 7, 1857, the "Fast day" for the Indian Mutiny, he preached to over 23,000 people at the Crystal Palace.

NOVEL PHILANTHROPY.

It is in the fitness of things that Scotland, the home of many notable philanthropists, should provide us with a novel method in the distribution of one's bounty. A well-known Paisley manufacturer, Mr. James Coats, has established in recent years in numerous villages throughout the Highlands and Islands small but useful libraries, which are supplemented periodically with fresh donations of up-to-date literature. Mr. Coats's generosity, however, is extended in still more novel fashion by sending a skilled oculist to travel throughout the Highlands testing the eyes of those with defective and failing sight, and furnishing them with spectacles free of cost. In one district, that of West Sutherlandshire, no fewer than 500 pairs of spectacles were thus distributed recently.

GOLF ADVISER-IN-GENERAL.

J. H. Taylor, when not champion himself, always runs the champion of the year very close. He has, P. T. O. points out, been second for the last three years, and, if he does not win, is a little bit more likely than anybody else to be second again. Taylor is the great professor of mashie play and golf adviser to the world in general. Within the last six months he has been out to Egypt to give advice concerning the improvement of a course at Cairo, in which the Sirdar is keenly interested, and also to Madrid to lay out a course for the Duke of Alba, golf being quite the thing in Spain since King Alfonso has become enthusiastic over the game. His Majesty was initiated into it at Biarritz while wooing his Queen.

GREEKS BOUND WEST.

Like the residents of other European nations, the Greeks in increasing numbers are seeking homes in the Far West, and a Committee of the Chamber has been examining the question, with a view to legislation. In 1900 about 50,000 Greeks had emigrated and where resident in the United States. Since that date the number has been swelled by another 70,000, and if the present rate continues some 40,000 or 50,000 will leave the country in 1907. Reports from some districts state that 90 per cent. of the able-bodied peasants would like to emigrate if they could raise the necessary sum, in the hope of gaining 2dols. a day, which their compatriots write that they are earning. In the currant-growing districts especially the scarcity of labour is making itself felt, and the growers have to employ wandering parties of Turks and Albanians.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (a correspondent points out) is a member of the House of Lords Self-Reform Committee: and it is well that he should be so. His Grace is one of the presidents of the Church of England Men's Society, the other being his Grace of York; and all the bishops appear to be vice-presidents. This society publishes a quarterly called "Men's Magazine," and in the last issue the most prominent position is given to an article on "Speaking and Debating," which provides very good reading. But there is one statement and piece of advice which must have crept in without the knowledge of the galaxy of presidents and vice-presidents, or else the opinion expressed is the result of their experience. Discussing the question of how to make successes of literary and debating societies, the writer remarks, "Such topics as 'Should women smoke?' 'Are bachelors happy?' 'Are spinsters miserable?' had better be decided by the House of Lords. Keep to something practical and educational. If (adds our correspondent) this represents the views of the Archbishop on the House of Lords question, and if these are likely to prevail at the Self-Reform Committee meetings, I shall look forward with some degree of anxiety to the time when the report is issued and I trust "C.-B." will hold his hand until we are permitted to see the exact nature of the functions which, in the opinion of the Archbishop and his fellow-Self-Reformers, should in future be performed by the House of Lords.

THE SMOKE PROBLEM.

The smoke problem is to the front at the moment, and the attention of those interested—and who in towns is not?—may be directed to an excellent little book on the subject—"The Destruction of Daylight," by Mr. J. W. Graham, the Principal of Dalton Hall, Manchester University (George Allen). It contains a number of pertinent facts and is addressed to the ordinary manufacturer and to the citizen. Mr. Graham shows that the smoke evil is a real and pressing one over the larger part of modern England. Even country places are affected: The moors in Derbyshire are (he says) dirty to sit down upon, and the sheep upon them are dirty in colour. Even the Lake District is not entirely free. From the top of Bow Fell the other day, when the sky was clear and the sun was hot, I could see the reason why the lower valleys were kept in a slight haze, for the upper part of that haze was of the well-known dirty-brown colour, and hindered the evaporating effect of the sun; it was made of smoke, and had come, with several days' south wind, from iron-works and foundries far away. Mr. W. G. Collingwood has noticed from the top of Coniston Old Man this dark cloud arise from the chimneys of the ironworks round the Furness coast, and then slowly move north and cast its gloom over the evening at Coniston and Windermere.

PREVENTION.

Mr. Graham has a good deal to say as to how smoke might be done away with by the use, for domestic purposes, of certain grates, and in the case of factories, &c., by improved appliances. He points out that three firms, noted all over the world for their many agencies for the betterment of their workpeople, have all taken special measures to make their works free from smoke. He alludes to Cadbury Brothers at Bournville, Birmingham; Rowntree and Co., at York; and Joseph Crossfield and Sons, at Warrington. "Two of these firms have built model villages, and there can be no model village under a smoking factory chimney." Mr. Graham explains how these firms have tackled the evil successfully; and what these and other firms have done many more could do.

THE LAW.

The law as regards the smoke evil is very unsatisfactory; "full of irregularity and loopholes" as Mr. Graham puts it:

"It is plain (he says) that as a whole our Acts are not carried out; they are a dead letter in many of the worst districts, and only an occasional irritant in others. The reasons are not far to seek. The inspectors are under local control, are receiving weekly wages, but little above those of a skilled workman; the firms to be watched are influential on the sanitary authority and the judicial bench of the district. They are wealthy, and the inspector poor. The motive power of public opinion cannot concentrate except in a few large towns, and all we can comfort ourselves with hitherto are partially successful efforts here and there, especially in London and isolated cases of complete voluntary smokelessness. Mr. Graham advocates the putting of smoke under the Alkali Act, or a similar law, along with other noxious fumes. He would have every domestic fireplace inspected as drains are."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

GLASTONBURY'S MEMORIES.

The appeal which has been made by the Bishop of Bath and Wells for funds with which to purchase Glastonbury Abbey and vest it in trustees for the behoof of the Church of England, and ultimately for the nation, ought to receive a ready and liberal response. About half of the £30,000 which Mr. Jardine generously advanced for the purchase of the famous Abbey and its surrounding acres has already been raised, and the remainder should be got witout difficulty. Glastonbury is interesting alike to the ecclesiastical historian and to the lover of literature. Freeman in a characteristic essay drew attention to the unique position of Glastonbury in our Church history. It affords a solitary exampe of the continuity of the British and Saxon Churches. Everywhere else in England there is a great gap in the history of Christianity in these islands, when the heathen invaders from the North Sea extirpated the new faith which had been traditionally imported by Joseph of Arimathea, "the first bishop of Britain," and had certainly been introduced in the days of the Roman occupation. Even Glastonbury saw, with dread, Thor and Odin gazing angrily down on the white Christ from the brow of the Mendip Hills. But there alone does the record show no break in the progress of Christianity since Roman times. There alone did the faith of the conquered Britons make captive of the Saxon victor. The coming of our forefathers was not at Glastonbury, as elsewhere, "something which made an utter break between the days before it and the days after it. It was a mighty change indeed, but still a change through which men and their institutions might contrive to live, and did not simply perish or flee away, leaving behind them only feeble memories of shattered ruins." Hence not only the ecclesiastical historian but the devout Christian and the student of our social history must, as Freeman says, find a peculiar sanctity in the sole spot of English earth where Christianity, once established, never gave way to the old paganism—"the one church of the first rank in England which stood as a memorial of British days, the only one which had lived unscathed through the storm of English conquest and which received equal reverence from the conquerors and from the conquered."

GLASTONBURY AND AVALON.

For another reason also, of course, the lover of our romantic legends and of beautiful literature feels a special interest in Glastonbury. It is the ancient Isle of Avalon, the English spot of earth where is typified that earthly paradise which poets have sought from the days of the "Odyssey" to those of the "Idylls of the King,"—

Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep-meadow'd happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows.

Celtic mythology is always a ticklish subject to handle, and it is often wiser to copy the judicious reserve of Herodotus and "prefer not to say what we think of these matters." But there is little doubt that for the last thousand years the interest of the Arthurian legends has centred in Glastonbury, William of Malmesbury's Avalon. Until quite recent times the tombs of Arthur and Guinevere, united at last in death, were shown there to all believers. Henry II. is said to have opened the tombs and found the bodies of the famous King and Queen, whose skulls were sacrilegiously removed as relics by Edward Longshanks and Eleanor.

The bones of Agamemnon are a show,
And rained is his royal monument.

A LAST PILGRIMAGE.

One of the most beautiful passages in the "Morte d'Arthur" relates how Sir Launcelot and his knightly fellows bore the body of Guinevere from Almesbury to Glastonbury and there laid her beside her blameless lord, and how Launcelot swooned when the task was fulfilled: "For when I remember of her beauty, and of her noblesse, that was both with her King and with her; so when I saw his corpse and her corpse so lie together, truly mine heart would not serve to sustain my careful body. Also when I remember me how by my default, mine ongule, and my pride, that they were both laid full low, that were peerless that ever was living of Christian people, wit you well, said Sir Launcelot, this remembered, of their kindness and mine unkindness, sank so to my heart, that I might not sustain myself. So the French book maketh mention." When the story of the Grail was interwoven with that of Arthur a mystic significance was soon found in the fact that Glastonbury, where Arthur was buried, was the church originally built by Joseph of Arimathea to receive the doubly precious vessel which had served as chalice at the Last Supper and had held the blood from the Saviour's wounded side. For all these reasons, historical and mystic, Glastonbury has long been the haunt of pilgrimage, and few places are more worthy of being kept as a national possession for ever.

A YEAR'S BOOKS VALUES.

In the annual report of the Associated Book-sellers of Great Britain and Ireland one notices some interesting statistics as to the annual value of all the books published in England. It is stated that the total publishing price of the books issued in 1906 was £2,160. Of this total £1,646 represented net books, the remaining £814 being subject to discount, so that on the terms usually given to purchasers of a single volume £2,256. 10s. would purchase a complete set of the year's books. At a rough guess, one would have been inclined to put the figures considerably higher, but no doubt the large number of cheap reprints which are included more than counterbalance the costly works of which complaint is often made by the would-be purchaser. The average price of our new books works out at something like 4s. each, and on that basis it is not very easy to join in the cry that English books are too dear. But if all reprints were excluded it is probable that the average would rise considerably. It would be a useful contribution to the controversy about the cost of new books if someone would work out the averages on this basis for France, Germany, and the United States as well as for our own country. Even as things are, we see that it would be well within the reach of a wealthy collector to make a complete collection of our annual output of books; the cost of doing so would come well within that of the Shakspere First Folio. But to read them when they were bought would be a task outside the powers of the greatest genius born to grapple with whole libraries.

ANOTHER NOTABLE LIBRARY SALE.

A library which has been sold in London recalls in an interesting episode in Scott's literary career. This collection belonged to the late Alexander Gibson Hunter—so the catalogue somewhat oddly describes him, for he died in 1812,—who was a partner in Constable's famous publishing-house and occasioned the temporary alienation of Scott from that firm, thus indirectly leading to his most unfortunate business association with the Ballantynes. Mr. Hunter, who was afterwards Laird of Blackness, seems to have fatally misunderstood Scott's character and tried to treat him as a mere literary hack. "Constable," wrote Scott to a friend of his in 1809, "like many other folks who learn to undervalue the means by which they have risen, has behaved, or rather suffered his partner to behave very uncivilly towards me. But they may both live to know that they should not have kicked down the ladder till they were sure of their footing." Constable regarded the incident in the light of a different metaphor. "Ay," he would say, stamping on the ground with a savage smile,—"ay, there is such a thing as rearing the oak until it can support itself." The fact is, as Lockhart tells us, that Hunter allowed his social standing, which was very superior to that of Constable, to give him a tone towards authors which Scott at least was not prepared to endure. He could never conceal his impression that Scott, having undertaken to edit Dryden for Constable, ought to have embarked on no other literary labours until he had completed that task. "It is not wonderful that, not having been bred regularly to the bookselling business, he should have somewhat misapprehended the obligation which Scott had incurred when the bargain for that work was made; and his feeling of his own station and consequence was no doubt such as to give his style of conversation on doubtful questions of business a tone for which Scott had not been prepared by his previous intercourse with Mr. Constable." The senior partner of the firm had to write apologies for the "unguarded expression of our Mr. Hunter"—a letter which Scott may have had in mind when he penned certain pages of the "Antiquary,"—but it took years for the feud to be soldered up by the triumphant success of the Waverley Novels, in which Constable, now freed from the peccant Hunter, was allowed to have his share. It is one of the inevitable penalties consequent on dealing with men of genius that any trifling dispute with them remains on record to future ages, and generally to the disadvantage of the less famous party, who goes down to posterity among the "noteless blots on a remembered name." Poor Mr. Hunter's "considerable intelligence and accomplishments," to which Lockhart considerately bears witness, are all forgotten, while his rudeness to Scott is still remembered.

THE schemes for the construction of a metre-gauge railway from Birawar, on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, to Hissar on the Rewari-Ferozepur Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been approved by the Government of India and will now go before the Secretary of State. The line is some two hundred miles in length, and will serve a region which was much liable to famine. It will also be of importance for through traffic in connection with both Karachi and Bombay, and it is understood that steps will be taken to adjust the benefit it confers equitably between these two ports. The proposal for its construction was made by the Jodhpur and the Bikanir Durbars, which are so fully alive to its value that they are providing the whole of the funds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain W B Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Wilson line steamer Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain H O Thorp, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T B Peabody, will sail to-day for Genoa and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain J E Drake, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain F Snow, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr D Ghent and Mr F Walls, as passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain F Blight, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers, the list of which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,457 tons, Captain B Fransins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo, and 310 packages explosives.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain J A Davidson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, &c, with a general cargo, 42 cases opium, and Mr A L Wilson and 3 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain A L Valentine, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr M Morrison, Mr Rustomji Pestonji. For Sydney—Major Sellheim, Major A P Leatcombe. For Penang—Hon M Parker. For Hongkong—Miss C Macleod, Miss McEran, Mr Chin Yun Tung. For Shanghai—Mr A D'Souza, Mr M Najoker, Mr D Dinshaw, Mr Framji Bomonji, Miss Ogilvy and 3 others.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, June 17
	Nuddea s	Davidson ...	Basrah, June 26
9	Schwarzenfels	Fransins	Hamburg, June 5

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Hiroshima Maru s ..	Mocker	Kobe, &c
	Lendaura s	Drake	Calcutta, &c
	Castalia s	Blight	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Querimba, Smith, for Calcutta.
" Arcadia, Valentine, for Shanghai, &c.
" Mikado, Thorp, for Hull via Karachi.
" Iran, Peabody, for Genoa, &c.
" City of London, Snow, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Boscombe, for Liverpool, &c.
" Nuddea, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Beme, for Mormugoa.
" Nera, for Marseilles, &c.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose .....R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Hutchison .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Lieut Harrold .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 9.

Beme.....1899 Guy ..... S Wallace & Co
Bodric ..... Farewether ..... G Jivaji
Calcutania ..... 3579 Cooque ..... London ..... P & O Co
Dumra ..... T S McDiarmid ..... M M & Co
Fazilka ..... 3688 Wilson ..... M M & Co
Helios ..... 860 Knudsen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Ilria ..... 3419 Kendall ..... M M & Co
Mazagon ..... 3522 Powell ..... P & O Co
Malta ..... 3900 Peters ..... N F ...P & O Co
Nadir ..... 20 1 Cockhill ..... T M & Co
Orissa ..... Kendis ..... M M & Co
Onipents ..... 3170 Hill ..... M M & Co
Querimba ..... 4937 Smith ..... M M & Co
Queda ..... 4944 Cooper ..... M M & Co
Siagu ..... 1919 Carne ..... Shan Wallace & Co
Shahnoor ..... 1783 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shahshan ..... 2568 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nujam ..... 2731 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Whitgift ..... 3842 Colton ..... Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Sharp	Hull	10-7	P Muir & Co
B	Crostafels	3105	oller	Hamburg	13-7	Glade & Co
C & R	Crosby Hall	2596	Haddy	Antwerp	17-7	R N & Co
D&E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	11-7	M M & Co
D & B	Ula	Karachi	3443	Rigby	K'chi	13-7	B N S
F	Clan Fraser	2285	Hunter	Chittagong	13-7	F Muir & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	B S Ports	10-7	B & P S N Co
H	Boscombe		3433	Wingrove	L'pool	26-7	W & A G & Co
K	Castella		2339	Leighton	Hull	20-7	P Muir & Co
L	Xema		446	Mahomed	K'chi	10-7	Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nasir		2552	Grant	M'bar coast	11-7	Shah S N Co
N	Queen Helena		2755	Breaks	P'delphia	13-7	W & A G & Co
O	Umzumbi		2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam		W & A G & Co
Q	Haidari		1562	Lorne			Bo & S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.....4081 Blight.....L'pool ...9-7 W & A G & Co
3 Ogle.....3784 Belsito.....N F ...Florio & B S N Co
4 Merton Hall .....2773 Prouse.....L'pool ...4 7 K Nixon & Co
4 Balduino .....2648 Cagliolo..Genoa ...15-7 Florio & B S N
5 Langoe .....2468 Miobety...D'kirk...16-7 W & A G & Co
7 Iran .....Peabody...Dunkirk..10-7 K Nixon & Co
8 Kt Errant .....4779 Kendall ..A'werp ...13-7 K Nixon & Co
9 Arcadia .....3574 Valentine ..Shanghai...10-7 P & O Co
10&11 City of London..5691 Snow.....K'chi...10-7 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia .....4167 Leigh.....London .....20-7..P & O Co
14 Linga .....963 Rickford.....K'chi...15-7 M M & Co
15 Clan Alpine ...2285 Green.....A'mouth ...12-7 F Muir & Co
16 Nuddea.....3040 Davidson ..Busreh ...15-7 M M & Co

H W V D

Kola.....498 Morem ....., Busreh ...11-7 M M & Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—261 cwt niger seed, A Blascheck and Co; 82 bales hemp, Latham and Co; 1500 cwt peas and 24,775 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 129 cwt old metal, E C Nanjee; 9001 cwts cottonseed, G Modhowjee and Co.

FOR MARSELLES.

Castalia s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 1800 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LYONS.

Nera s—64 bales silk, King, King and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER

Clan Alpine s—47 bales yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—20,100 cwts wheat, 4011 cwts rapeseed, 3400 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.
Kt Errant s—4000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—201 cwt mustard and 1769 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 104 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Crosby Hall s—25 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy.
Kt Errant s—500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Lt.; 500 tons manganese ore, D B Laud and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—150 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 770 cwts crushed sayrabollams, A Khimji; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales yarn, P F Campbell and Co; 27 cwts mica Cox and Co; 50 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 57 bales cottonfly, H Harjoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Langoe s—58 bales cotton, 8500 cwts poppyseed and 2009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers
Boscombie s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4002 cwts linseed, 15504 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed 2000 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 75 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 48 cwts hingds, R Jeewandas

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—375 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—15 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—25 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 20 cases opium, P and O Co; 9 1-2 chests opium P B Petit and Co; 9 chests opium, H B Jhanth; 37 1-2 chests opium, C Bomonjie and Co; 75 chests opium, E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—81 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 58 1-2 chests opium, B D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, G Sobhagmul; 43 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 66 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 75 chests opium, A E J Abrahim; 9 1-2 chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 1 chest opium, Tin and Co.

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CLETEAS *is a Melissa and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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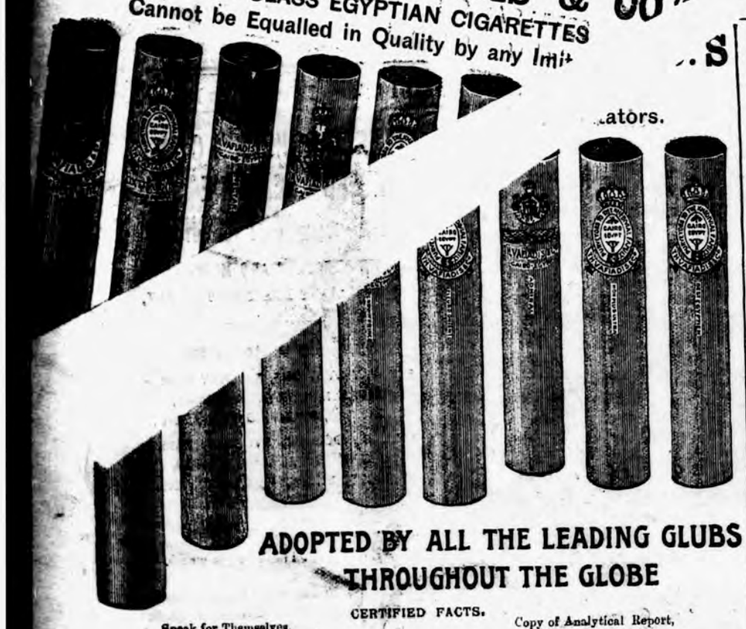

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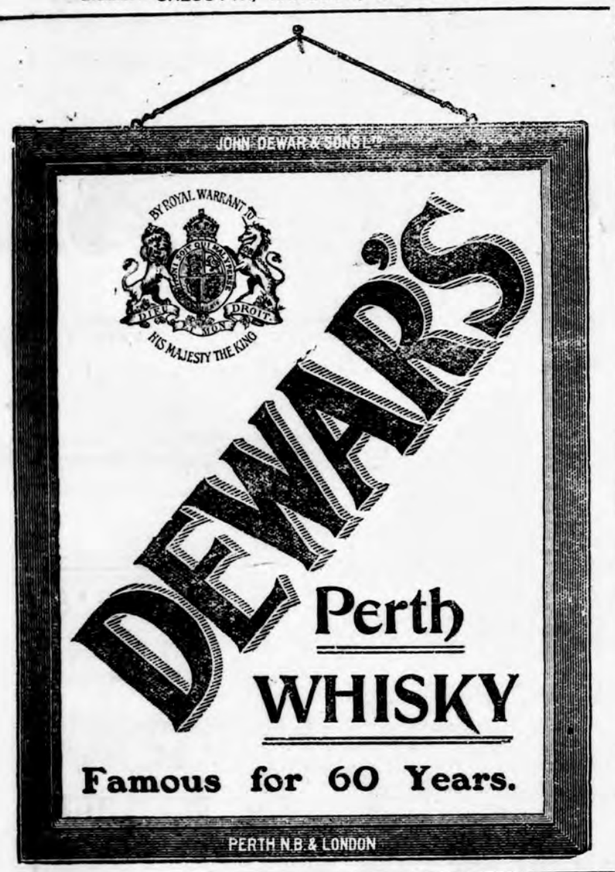

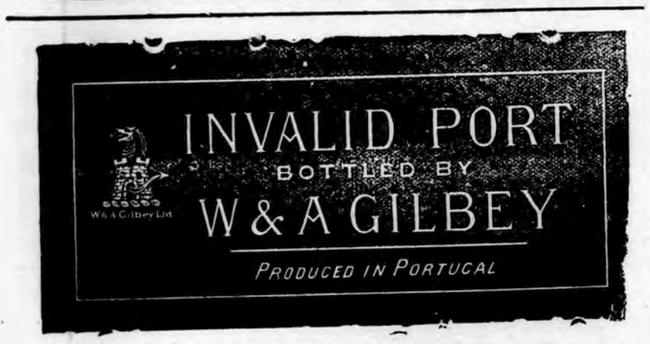

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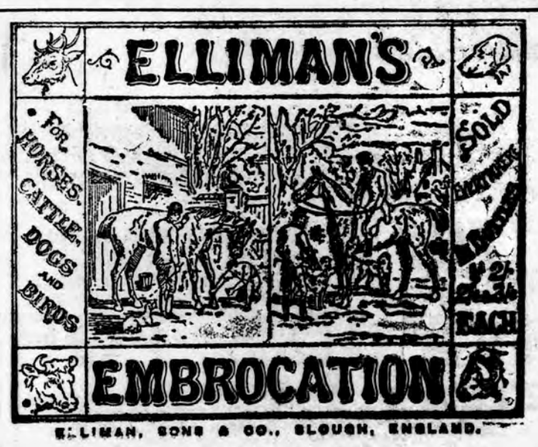

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